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THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 100
PART 1
2000

2017
f. 261

Educational Works

By ALEXANDER REID, LL.D.,

Late Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution, and formerly Rector
of the Circus-Place School, Edinburgh,

PUBLISHED BY

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AN ABSTRACT OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

GEOGRAPHY means a description of the earth. A *Map* is a drawing or picture of the surface of the earth, or of a part of it. The *top* of a map is north; the *bottom*, south; the *right-hand side*, east; the *left-hand side*, west.

The surface of the earth consists of *land* and *water*. The *land* consists of continents and islands;—the *water*, of oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers.

A *Continent* is the greatest portion of land, nowhere entirely separated by water. A *Country* is a large tract of land known by a particular name. An *Island* is much smaller than a continent, and wholly surrounded by water. A *Peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An *Isthmus* is a narrow portion of land, joining two larger portions together. A *Cape*, *Promontory*, *Point*, *Head*, *Naze*, *Ness*, or *Mull*, is the extremity of a portion of land stretching into the sea. A *Coast* or *Shore* is that part of the land which borders on the sea.

An *Ocean* is the largest division of salt water. A *Sea* is a smaller division than an ocean. A *Bay* and *Gulf* are parts of the sea running into the land. A *Strait* is a narrow passage of water joining two seas. A *Lake* is a collection of water surrounded by land. A *Frith* or *Estuary* is the widening of a river into an arm of the sea. A *River* is a considerable stream of water, running into the sea, or into another river.

The *Equator* is the line that divides the *map of the world* into *northern* and *southern hemispheres* or *halves*. The *Poles* are ninety degrees on each side from the equator. *Parallels of Latitude* are the lines drawn from side to side of the map.

The *Tropic of Cancer* is about twenty-three degrees and a half north from the equator; and the *Tropic of Capricorn*, the same distance south from it. The *Arctic Circle* is about twenty-three degrees and a half from the north pole; and the *Antarctic*, the same distance from the south pole.

These circles divide the globe into five portions or belts, called *zones*,—viz. the torrid zone, the north and south temperate, and the north and south frigid zones. The *Torrid Zone* is between the tropics; the *North Temperate*, between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; the *South Temperate*, between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle; the *North Frigid*, between the arctic circle and the north pole; and the *South Frigid*, between the antarctic circle and the south pole.

Meridians are the lines that pass from pole to pole through the equator. The meridian that passes through London or Greenwich is called the *First Meridian*.

Longitude is the distance of a place *east* or *west* from the first meridian; the greatest longitude is one hundred and eighty degrees. *Latitude* is the distance of a place *north* or *south* from the equator: the greatest latitude is ninety degrees. On the *map of the world*, the degrees of latitude are marked on the *circles* that surround each hemisphere, and those of longitude on the *equator*. On the map of a *particular country*, the degrees of latitude are marked on the *sides*, and those of longitude at the *top* and *bottom*.

EXERCISES.—What does the word geography mean? Of what does the surface of the earth consist? What is a continent? What is an ocean? What is the line called that divides the map of the world into northern and southern hemispheres? How many degrees of latitude are between the equator and each tropic? What is the meridian that passes through Greenwich called?

What is the greatest longitude, counting either east or west from the first meridian? What is a map? What is a country? What is meant by a sea? What is the distance of each pole from the equator? What is longitude? What is an island? What is a lake? Name the five zones, and tell where they are situated. What is the distance of the arctic circle from the north pole?

What is a peninsula? What is an isthmus? What is a strait? What are the lines that extend from one side of a map to the other called? What are those lines called that are drawn from the top to the bottom? What is latitude? What are the different names given to portions of land which stretch into the sea? What are those parts of the sea called that extend into the land? What is a frith or estuary? What is the distance of the antarctic circle from the south pole?

MAP OF THE WORLD.

CONTINENTS.—Eu'rope, A'sia, Africa, North Amer'ica, South America.

OCEANS.—The *Atlan'tic Ocean* separates Europe and Africa from America; the *Pacif'ic Ocean* separates Asia and Austra'lia from America; the *In'dian Ocean* is south of Asia, and extends from Africa to Australia; the *Northern* or *Arctic Ocean* extends from the North of Europe, Asia, and America, to the north pole; the *Southern* or *Antarctic Ocean* extends from the south of America, Africa, and Australia, to the south pole.

EUROPE

Is bounded on the North by the Northern or Arctic Ocean; on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South, by the Mediterra'nean, the Archipel'ago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and Mount Cau'casus; and on the East, by the Cas'pian Sea, the river U'ral, and the Ural Mountains.

COUNTRIES.—Eng'land, Scot'land, Ire'land, Por'tugal, Spain, France, Swit'zerland, It'aly, Tur'key, Greece, Aus'tria, Ger'many, Bel'gium, Hol'land or the King-

dom of the Neth'erlands, Den'mark, Nor'way, Swe'den, Rus'sia, Prus'sia.

CHIEF TOWNS IN ENGLAND.—LON'DON, on the river Thames; *Liv'erpool*, on the Mer'sey; *Man'chester*, on the Ir'well; *Bir'mingham*, in the interior; *Leeds*, on the Aire; *Bris'tol*, on the A'von.

SCOTLAND.—ED'INBURGH, near the Frith of Forth; *Glas'gow*, on the Clyde; *Aberdeen'*, on the Dee; *Dundee'*, on the Frith of Tay; *Pais'ley*, on the Cart; *Green'ock*, on the Frith of Clyde.

IRELAND.—DUB'LIN, on the Liffey; *Cork*, at the mouth of the Lee; *Lim'erick*, on the Shan'non; *Bel-fast'*, at the head of Carrickfer'gus Bay; *Wa'terford*, at the mouth of the Suir; *Gal'way*, on Galway Bay.

PORTUGAL.—LIS'BON, on the Ta'gus, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; *Opor'to*, on the Dou'ro, noted for its trade in port-wine; *El'vas*, in the east, near the Guadia'na; *Bra'ga*, near the Cava'do; *St Ubes* or *Setubal'*, at the mouth of the Sa'do; *Coin'mbra*, on the Monde'go, famous for its university.

SPAIN.—MADRID', on the Manzana'res; *Seville'*, in the south-west, on the Guadalquiv'er; *Barcelo'na*, in the north-east, on the coast of the Mediterranean; *Valen'cia*, on the east coast, at the mouth of the Guadala'viar; *Cad'iz*, a principal seaport of Spain, in the south-west, on the Isle of Le'on; *Gran'ada*, in the south, the ancient capital of the Moorish kings; *Saragos'sa*, on the E'bro, famous for its gallant defence against the French; *Gibra'l'tar*, in the south, a remarkably strong fortress, belonging to the English.

FRANCE.—PAR'IS, on the Seine, next to London, the largest city in Europe; *Lyo'ns*, at the junction of the Rhone and Saone, noted for its silk manufactures; *Mar-*

seilles', on the coast of the Mediterranean; *Rouen'*, on the Seine; *Nantes*, in the west, on the Loire'; *Bordeaux'*, in the south-west, on the Garonne'; *Lille*, in the north, on the Deule; *Cherbourg* and *Brest*, on the west coast, and *Toulon'*, on the Mediterranean, the chief stations for the French navy.

SWITZERLAND.—BERNE, on the Aar; *Genève*, at the western extremity of the Lake of Geneva; *Basle*, on the Rhine; *Lausanne'*, on the north of the Lake of Geneva; *Zürich*, on the northern extremity of the Lake of Zurich.

ITALY.—ROME, on the Tiber, the seat of the Pope, contains some of the finest buildings, ancient and modern, of any city in the world; *Naples*, on the west coast, the largest city in Italy; *Palermo*, on the north, and *Messina*, on the north-east coast of Sicily; *Milan*, between the rivers Ad'da and Tici'no; *Venice*, in the north-east, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice, is built on a great number of islands; *Genoa*, on the Gulf of Genoa; *Florence*, on the Ar'no; *Turin'*, in the north-west, on the Po.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.—CONSTANTINO'PLE, the capital of the Turkish Empire, on the Straits of Constantinople; *Adriano'ple*, on the Marit'za; *Salonica*, on the coast of the gulf of the same name; *Bucharest*, in the north, on the Dembrowit'za.

GREECE.—ATH'ENS, near the Gulf of Egi'na, the most celebrated city of ancient Greece, still contains several interesting buildings of antiquity; *Napoli di Roman'ia*, on the Gulf of Napoli; *Tripolit'za*, near the centre of the More'a; *Missolonghi*, on the Gulf of Lepan'to, where Lord Byron, the poet, died; *Patras'*, in the north-west of the Morea, on the coast; *Corfu'*, on an island of the same name, near the coast of Albania.

AUSTRIA.—VIEN'NA, the capital of the Austrian empire, on the Dan'ube; *Prague*, in the north, on the Moldau'; *Pest*, on the Danube, opposite to Bu'da; *Pres'burg*, on the Danube; *Triesté*, on the north of the Gulf of Venice.

GERMANY.—HAM'BURG, on the Elbe, the largest commercial city in Germany; *Frank'fort*, on the Maine; *Dres'den*, on the Elbe; *Mu'nich*, on the I'ser; *Han'over*, on the Leine; *Bré'men*, on the We'ser; *Stut'gard*, near the Neck'ar.

BELGIUM.—BRUS'SELS, on the Senne, noted for its lace and carpets; *Ant'werp*, on the Scheldt, the residence of Rubens, the famous painter; *Ghent*, at the junction of the Scheldt and Lys; *Liege'*, on the Maese; *Bru'ges*, in the west; *Louvain'*, on the Dyle. Near Brussels is the field of Wa'terloo.

HOLLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.—AM'STERDAM, built on piles of wood driven into the ground, is situated on the Am'stel, and, for its commerce, is one of the principal cities in Europe; *Rot'terdam*, on the Maese, noted as the birthplace of the learned Erasmus; the *Hague*, near the west coast; *Ley'den*, on the old Rhine, famous for its university and learned men; *U'trecht*, farther east, on the old Rhine; *Haar'lem*, where the Dutch assert that the art of printing was invented by Laurence Coster; *Gron'ingen*, in the north, on the Hunse.

DENMARK.—COPENHA'GEN, on the east coast of Zea'-land; *Elsinore'*, on the narrowest part of the Sound; *Al'tona*, in the south, on the Elbe; *Flens'burg*, on the east coast; *Aal'borg*, in the north, on Lyme'fiord Bay.

NORWAY.—CHRISTIA'NIA, in the south, on Christia-nia Bay; *Ber'gen*, a very flourishing commercial town, is situated on the west coast; *Fred'erickshall*, in the

south, at the siege of which Charles the Twelfth of Sweden was killed; *Dron'theim*, on the west coast.

SWEDEN.—STOCK'HOLM stands on several islands at the junction of Lake Mae'lar with the Baltic; *Gottenburg*, in the south-west, on the coast of the Cat'tegat; *Carlsbro'na*, in the south-east, on the coast of the Baltic; *Up'sal*, north from Stockholm, noted for its university.

RUSSIA.—PE'TERSBURG, founded by Peter the Great, on the Ne'va; *Mos'cow*, near the centre, on the Mosk'wa; *Archan'gel*, in the north, on the Northern Dwi'na; *Cron'stadt*, west from Petersburg, on the island Retusa'ri, —its harbour is the principal station of the Russian fleet; *Ri'ga*, in the west, on the Southern Dwina; *Wil'na*, in the west, on the Wilna; *Tu'la*, south from Moscow, noted for its iron manufactures; *Kiev* or *Kiow'*, on the Dnie'per; *Odes'sa*, near the mouth of the Dnies'ter; *Cher'son*, at the mouth of the Dnieper, where Howard the philanthropist died; *Astracan'*, on the Wol'ga.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN', on the Spree; *Kon'igsberg*, in the north-east, on the Pre'gel; *Dant'zic*, on the Vis'tula; *Bres'lau*, in the south-east, on the O'der; *Mag'deburg*, on the Elbe; *Cologné*, on the Rhine; *Aix-la-Chapelle'*, west from Cologne.

SEAS AND GULFS.—The *Mediterra'nean Sea*, between Europe and Africa; the *Gulf of Lyons*, south of France; the *Gulf of Gen'oa*, north-west of Italy; the *Gulf of Venice*, between Italy and Turkey; the *Archipel'ago*, between Greece and Turkey in Asia; the *Black Sea*, between Russia and Turkey in Asia; the *Sea of Mar'mora*, between the Black Sea and the Archipelago; the *Sea of Az'oph*, north of the Black Sea; the *Bay of Bis'cay*, west of France.

The *English Channel*, between England and France;

St George's Channel, between Wales and Ireland; the *Irish Sea*, between England and Ireland; the *North Channel*, between Scotland and Ireland; the *German Ocean*, or the *North Sea*, between Great Britain and the Continent.

The *Skag'ger Rack*, between Denmark and Norway; the *Cat'tegat*, between Denmark and Sweden; the *Baltic Sea*, separating Sweden from Denmark, Prussia, and Russia; the *Gulf of Riga*, and the *Gulf of Fin'land*, west of Russia; the *Gulf of Both'nia*, between Sweden and Russia; the *White Sea*, in the north of Russia.

ISLANDS.—*Great Britain* and *Ireland*, between the North Sea or German Ocean and the Atlantic; the *Fu'roe Islands*, between Ice'land and the Shet'lands; *Ice'land*, to the south-east of Green'land; *Spitzber'gen*, in the Northern Ocean, north-east of Greenland; *No'va Zem'bla*, in the Northern or Arctic Ocean, north-east of Russia; *Zealand*, between the Cattegat and the Baltic; *Fu'nen*, west of Zealand.

In the Mediterranean, *Can'dia*, south of the Archipelago; *Si'cily*, south-west of Italy; *Mal'ta*, south of Sicily; *Cor'sica*, west of Italy; *Sardin'ia*, south of Corsica; *Major'ca*, *Minor'ca*, and *Iv'iça*, east of Spain; the *Azores'*, in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Portugal.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Cas'sa* or *Yen'ikale*, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph; the *Straits of Constantino'ple*, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; the *Straits of the Dardanelles'*, uniting the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; the *Straits of Mess'i'na*, between Italy and Sicily; the *Straits of Boni'fa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; the *Straits of Gibra'tar*, between Spain and Africa, uniting the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The *Straits of Do'ver*, between England and France, uniting the English Channel and the German Ocean; the *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jut'land; the *Straits of Wai'gatz*, between Nova Zembla and Russia.

PENINSULAS.—*Spain* and *Portugal*, in the south-west of Europe; the *More'a* in the south of Greece; the *Crime'a*, in the south of Russia; *Jut'land*, in Denmark.

CAPIES.—The *North Cape*, in the north of Norway; the *Naze*, south of Norway; the *Skaw*, north of Denmark; *Dun'cansbay-head*, north-east of Scotland; *Cape Clear*, south of Ireland; the *Land's End*, south-west of England; *Cape la Hogue*, north-west of France; *Cape Or'tegal* and *Cape Finisterre'*, north-west of Spain; *Cape St Vin'cent*, south-west of Portugal; *Cape Spartiven'to*, south of Italy; *Cape Matapan'*, in the south of Greece.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Pyrenees'*, between France and Spain; the *Alps*, separating Italy from France and Switzerland; the *Ap'ennines*, running through Italy; the *Bal'kan*, in Turkey; the *Carpa'thian Mountains*, in the north-east of Austria; the *Ko'len Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden; the *Ura'lian Mountains*, in the north-east of Russia, between Europe and Asia.

BURNING MOUNTAINS.—*Et'na* in Sicily, *Vesu'vius*, in Italy, near Naples; *Hec'la*, in Iceland.

RIVERS.—The *Vol'ga*, the largest river in Europe, flows east through Russia, then south, and again takes an easterly course, and falls by seventy mouths into the Cas'pian Sea; the *Dnie'per*, in Russia, flows south into the Black Sea; the *Dan'ube* rises in the south-west of Germany, flows east through Germany, Austria, and Turkey, into the Black Sea; the *Vis'tula* runs north

through Poland and Prussia into the Baltic; the *Elbe* flows north-west through Germany into the German Ocean.

The *Rhine*, from Switzerland, flows north through Germany and Holland into the German Ocean; the *Loire*, in France, flows north-west into the Bay of Biscay; the *Rhone* rises in Switzerland, flows south-west, then south, through France, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons; the *Po*, in the north of Italy, flows eastward, into the Gulf of Venice; the *Ebro* flows south-east through Spain into the Mediterranean; the *Tagus* runs south-west through Spain and Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic; the *Thames*, in the south of England, flows eastward into the German Ocean.

LAKES.—*Lake Ladoga* and *Lake Onega*, in the west of Russia; *Lake Wen'er* and *Lake Wetter*, in the south of Sweden; the *Lake of Constance*, in the north-east, and the *Lake of Geneva*, in the south-west of Switzerland.

EXERCISES.—How is Europe bounded on the south? Name the four most southerly countries in Europe. Which is the largest country in Europe? Where is France? What island is to the west of Great Britain? Name the sea between Great Britain and the continent. Where is Sicily? In what country does the Danube rise? Describe its course. What strait is between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora? Into what sea does the Volga flow? Where are the Apennines? What are the two largest lakes in the west of Russia? What country is to the south of Denmark? What is the name of the burning mountain in Sicily? Which is the largest island belonging to Europe? Name the island to the south of Sicily. What strait is between England and France?

In what direction does the Elbe flow? What mountains separate Norway from Sweden? Where is Portugal? What sea is between England and Ireland? Name the three islands to the east of Spain. What strait is between Zealand and Sweden? Through what countries does the Rhone flow? Where is the Gulf of Venice? What separates Wales from Ireland? Name the large river in the north of Italy. Where is the North Cape? What mountains are between Russia and Asia? Where is the Lake of Constance? Where is the Gulf of Lyons? What river flows through Spain and Portugal? Name the strait between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. What is the cape on the south-west of Portugal? Through what country does the Thames flow?

What separates Scotland from Ireland? What mountains separate France from Spain? Where is Cape Matapan? Where is Mount Hecla? On what river is the capital of England? What city in Portugal is noted for its trade in port-wine? Which is a principal seaport in Spain?

What fortress in the south of Spain belongs to the English? Which is the second largest city in Europe? Name the chief stations for the French navy. What is the capital of Switzerland? For what is Rome celebrated? Which is the largest city in Italy? What is remarkable in the situation of Venice? Between what rivers is Milan situated? Which is the largest commercial city in Germany? Name the capital of the Austrian Empire.

What city in Belgium is remarkable for its lace and carpets? What famous painter resided at Antwerp? Where is the field of Waterloo? How is Amsterdam situated? What is stated of it? Where was Erasmus born? Where and by whom do the Dutch assert that the art of printing was invented? What town in Denmark is situated on the narrowest part of the Sound? What towns are situated on the west coast of Norway? Where was Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed? What city in Sweden is noted for its university? How is Stockholm situated? By whom was Petersburg built? On what river is it situated? Where is the principal station of the Russian fleet? In what part of Russia, and on what river is Moscow situated?

Where is Odessa? Where did Howard the philanthropist die? What city in Greece still contains several interesting buildings of antiquity? Where is Dantzic? What city in Portugal was almost destroyed by an earthquake? What town in Spain is famous for its gallant defence against the French? On what river is Rome situated? Where and on what river is Adrianople? Where are the Carpathian Mountains? Name the strait that divides Corsica from Sardinia. What separates Denmark from Norway? Where are the Azores? What is the capital of Turkey in Europe? Where did Lord Byron, the poet, die? Where is the Gulf of Bothnia? Name the four principal peninsulas in Europe. Where is Cape St Vincent? Describe the course of the Wolga. What are the two capes on the north-west of Spain? Name the principal towns in France. Mention the principal towns in Spain. Where is the Black Sea? What are the chief towns in Italy? Name the chief towns in Germany. Where is Cape la Hogue? Where is Austria? Name its chief towns. What countries border upon Switzerland? What country lies between France and Holland?

ASIA

Is bounded on the North by the Northern or Arctic Ocean; on the West, by Europe, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Levant, the Isthmus of Su'ez, and the Red Sea; on the South, by the Indian Ocean; and on the East, by the Pacific Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—Turkey in Asia; Ara'bia; Per'sia; Afghan'istan or Cabul' and Beloochistan'; Hindostan'; Eastern Penin'sula; Chi'na; Tibet'; Eastern or Chinese' Tar'tary; Western or Independent Tartary; Sibe'ria or Russian Tartary; Japan'; Australa'sia; Polyne'sia.

CHIEF TOWNS IN TURKEY IN ASIA.—ALEP'PO, at a considerable distance east from the coast of the Levant;

Damas'cus, southward; *Smyr'na*, on the coast of the Archipelago; JERUSALEM, so celebrated in the Holy Scriptures, in the south-west near the Jordan.

ARABIA.—MECCA, the birthplace of Mohammed, the impostor, and *Medi'na*, the place where he was buried, both a little east from the Red Sea; *Mo'cha*, noted for its excellent coffee, is situated in the south-west on the coast of the Red Sea.

PERSIA.—TEHERAN', in the north; *Ispahan'*, the former capital, south from Teheran; *Shiraz'*, east from the Persian Gulf.

AFGHANISTAN or CABUL and BELOOCHISTAN.—CABUL, on the Cabul, and Peshawer, in the north-east; *Candahar'*, in the centre, on the Urghundab; *Ghis'ni*, the ancient capital, south from Cabul.

HINDOSTAN.—CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, on the Hoog'ley, the western branch of the Gan'ges; *Madras'*, on the south-east coast; *Bombay'*, on the west coast, on an island of the same name; *Bená'res*, the chief seat of learning among the Brahmins, on the Ganges; and *Pat'na*, a little farther down on the same river; *Del'hi*, the former capital of Hindostan, in the north, on the Jum'nah.

EASTERN PENINSULA.—AMARAPOO'RA and *A'va*, near the Irrawa'dy; *Malac'ca*, in the south, on the Straits of Malacca; *Turon'*, on the east coast; *Rangoon'*, at the mouth of the Irrawady, taken by the British in 1824.

CHINA.—PEKIN', in the north-east; *Nankin'*, in the east, on the Kianku'; *Canton'*, in the south, on the Ta or Choo-Kiang'; *Ning-po'*, in the east.

TIBET.—LAS'SA, in the south, near the Sanpoo'.

EASTERN or CHINESE TARTARY.—SAGA'LIEN OUL'A

HO'TUN, in the east on the Amur'; *Cash'gar* and *Yarkand'*, in the west.

WESTERN or INDEPENDENT TARTARY.—SAMAR-CAND' and *Bokha'ra*, on the Sogd; *Balkh*, farther south, on the De'hash, a tributary of the Gi'hon.

SIBERIA or RUSSIAN TARTARY.—TOBOLSK', on the Ir'tish; *Omsk*, on the same river; *Tomsk*, on the Tom, a tributary of the O'by; *Irkutsk'*, in the south, on the Anga'ra, near Lake Bai'kal.

SEAS and GULFS.—The *Levant'*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean; the *Red Sea*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Arabian Sea*, between Arabia and Hindostan; the *Persian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia; the *Bay of Bengal'*, between Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; the *Chinese Sea*, south of China; the *Gulf of Siam'*, south of the Eastern Peninsula.

The *Gulf of Tonquin'*, north-east of the Eastern Peninsula; the *Bay of Nankin'*, east of China; the *Whang-hay'* or the *Yellow Sea*, north-east of China; the *Gulf of Core'a*, between the Japan' Isles and the continent; the *Sea of Ochotsk'*, and the *Sea of Kamtschat'ka*, east of Siberia; the *Cas'pian Sea*, on the west of Independent Tartary; the *Sea of A'ral*, in Independent Tartary, east of the Caspian.

ISLANDS.—*Cy'prus*, in the Levant; *Ceylon'*, in the Indian Ocean, south from Hindostan; *Suma'tra*, south of the Eastern Peninsula; *Ja'va*, south-east of Sumatra; *Bor'neo*, north of Java; *Ce'lebes*, east of Borneo; the *Mani'las* or *Phil'ippine Islands*, north-east of Borneo; the *Japan Isles*, east of the Gulf of Corea.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Babelman'del* or *Babelman'deb*, between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea; the *Straits of Or'mus*, between the Arabian Sea and the Persian

Gulf; *Palk's Passage*, between Hindostan and Ceylon; the *Straits of Malacca*, between the Eastern Peninsula and Sumatra; the *Straits of Sundra*, between Java and Sumatra; *Behring's Straits*, between Asia and America.

CAPIES.—*Cape Comorin*, on the south of Hindostan; *Cape Romania*, on the south of the Eastern Peninsula.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Uralian Mountains*, between Asia and Europe; *Mount Caucasus*, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; *Mount Taurus* and *Mount Lebanon*, in Turkey in Asia; *Mount Ararat*, on which Noah's ark rested, in the east of Turkey in Asia; *Sinai*, in the west of Arabia, on which the Lord delivered the Ten Commandments to Moses; *Horeb*, near Sinai, on which Moses saw the burning bush; the *Eastern* and *Western Ghats*, in Hindostan; the *Himalah* or the *Snowy Mountains*, in the south of Tibet, the highest mountains in the world; the *Altian Mountains*, between Siberia and Chinese Tartary.

RIVERS.—The *Euphrates* flows south-west, then south-east, through Turkey in Asia, into the Persian Gulf; the *Tigris*, in Turkey in Asia, runs south-east into the Euphrates; the *Indus* flows through the north-west of Hindostan into the Indian Ocean; the GANGES rises in the Himalah Mountains, runs south-east through Hindostan, and falls by several mouths into the Bay of Bengal; the *Sanpoo* or *Brahmapootra* flows through Tibet and Hindostan, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the Ganges; the *Irrawaddy* flows south through the Birman Empire and the British provinces of Pegu and Martaban, into the Bay of Bengal.

The *Maykaung* flows through the Eastern Peninsula into the Chinese Sea; the *Kianku* or the *Blue River*, from Tibet, flows E. through China into the Bay of Nan-

kin; the *Hoang-ho* or the *Yellow River* runs E. through the N. of China, and falls into the Yellow Sea; the *Amur* or *Saga'lien* flows E. into the Sea of Ochotsk', and forms the boundary between Chinese and Russian Tartary; the *Le'na*, the *Yen'isei*, and the *O'by* flow north through Russian Tartary into the Northern or Arctic Ocean; the *Ural*, on the W. of Tartary, runs S. into the Caspian; the *Gi'hon* or *Amoo'* runs N.W. through Independent Tartary into the Sea of Aral.

AUSTRALASIA

Comprehends AUSTRA'LIA, the largest island in the world, divided into *New South Wales*, chief town *Syd'ney*; *Vic'toria*, chief town *Melbourne*; *South Australia*, chief town *Ad'elaide*; *West Australia*, chief town *Perth*; *Queens'land*, chief town *Bris'bane*; TASMA'NIA, S. from Australia, chief town *Hob'art Town*, in the S.E., on the coast; PAP'UA or NEW GUIN'EA, N. of Australia; NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRE'LAND, and SOL'OMON ISLANDS, east of New Guinea; NEW HEB'RIDES, NEW CALEDO'NIA, and NOR'FOLK ISLAND, east of Australia; NEW ZEA'LAND, south-east of Australia.

POLYNESIA

Comprises the PELEW' ISLANDS, the LADRONES or MARIAN' ISLANDS, and the CAR'OLINE ISLANDS, east from the Phil'ippine Islands; the SAND'WICH ISLANDS, principal *Owhyhee'*, where Captain Cook was killed in an affray with the natives, east from the Ladrone Islands; the FRIENDLY ISLANDS, principal *Tongataboo'* or *Am'sterdam*, east from New Caledonia; the SOCIETY ISLANDS, principal *Otahe'i'te*, east of the Friendly Islands; the MARQUE'SAS, north-east of the Society Islands.

EXERCISES.—How is Asia bounded on the east? What is the most northerly division? What bay is between Hindostan and the Eastern

Peninsula? Where is Arabia? Name the sea between Asia and Africa. What country is situated to the east of Tibet? What range of mountains extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian? Name the river which forms the boundary between Russia and Chinese Tartary. Where is Cape Comorin? Where is the Sea of Aral? What strait forms the entrance into the Red Sea? What isthmus joins Asia to Africa? Name the three large rivers that flow into the Northern Ocean. Where does the Indus flow? For what is Mount Sinai famous? Where are the Straits of Ormus?

Which is the largest island in the world? Through what country does the Ganges flow? Name the principal towns in China. Where is the Arabian Sea? How is the Levant sea situated? What straits separate Asia from America? Where are the Japan Islands? Where is the Gulf of Siam? Through what country does the Euphrates flow? What are the chief towns in Hindostan? What strait is between Sumatra and Java? Which are the highest mountains in the world? How is Ceylon situated? What strait separates it from Hindostan? Name the mountains that run along the east and west coasts of Hindostan. Where is the Persian Gulf? On what mountain did Noah's ark rest? Where is it situated?

Where are the Hoang-ho and Kianku rivers? What continent lies to the west of Asia? Into what does the Tigris fall? For what is Mount Horeb remarkable? What are the chief towns in Turkey in Asia? Where are the Altaian Mountains? What sea is to the north-east of China? How is Sumatra situated? Name the large island to the north of Australia. What two seas are to the east of Siberia? What country lies between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal? Into what does the Gihon empty itself? What are the chief rivers in the Eastern Peninsula? Where is Persia? What are its chief towns? What are the two mountainous chains in the west of Asiatic Turkey?

Name the principal towns in Arabia. On what river is Canton situated? What bay is to the east of China? Where is Chinese Tartary? What are its chief towns? On what river is Calcutta situated? Where is Bombay? What forms the southern boundary of Asia? Where is Cyprus? What island is to the north of Java? Which is the largest inland sea in Asia? Which city in Turkey in Asia is so celebrated in the Holy Scriptures? Where was Mohammed, the impostor, born? Where was he buried? What is the capital of British India? Which is the chief seat of learning among the Brahmins? What town in the Eastern Peninsula was in 1824 taken by the British? Name the principal islands of Australasia. What is the chief town of New South Wales? Name the chief islands of Polynesia. Where was Captain Cook killed? Name the chief town in Tasmania.

AFRICA

Is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea; on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South, by the Southern Ocean; and on the East, by the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

COUNTRIES. — Barbary (comprehending Moroc'co, Fez, Algiers' or Alge'ria, Tu'nis, Trip'oli, and Bar'ca); Saha'ra or the Great Desert; Ne'groland, Nigri'tia or Soudan'; Upper Guin'ea; Lower Guin'ea; South Africa; Mocaran'ga; Abyssin'ia; Nu'bia; E'gypt.

CHIEF TOWNS IN MOROCCO.—MOROCCO, inland; *Mogadore'*, on the west coast.

FEZ.—FEZ and *Mequinez'*, in the interior; *Sallee'*, on the west coast; *Tangier'*, *Ceu'ta*, and *Tet'uan*, on the north coast.

ALGIERS or ALGERIA.—ALGIERS, *O'ran* and *Bo'na*, on the coast; *Constanti'na*, inland. Algiers was taken possession of by the French in 1830.

TUNIS.—TUNIS, on the coast, ten miles north-east from the ruins of *Car'thage*; *Ca'bes*, in the south, on the coast.

TRIPOLI.—TRIPOLI and *Mesura'ta*, on the coast.

BARCA.—DER'NA, *Ptoleme'ta* and *Benga'zi*, on the coast.

SAHARA or the GREAT DESERT, south from Barbary.

NEGROLAND, NIGRITIA, or SOUDAN.—*Timbuctoo'*, and *Se'go*, on the Ni'ger; *Sackatoo'* and *Ka'no*, south-east from Timbuctoo; *Kou'ka* and *Angor'nou*, near Lake Tchad.

UPPER GUINEA,—containing *Sier'ra Leo'ne*, *Grain Coast*, *Ivory Coast*, *Gold Coast*, *Slave Coast*, *Ashantee'*, *Daho'mey*, and *Benin'*.—*Free'town*, on the west coast; *Cape Coast Castle*, on the Gold Coast; *Coomas'sie*, inland, the capital of Ashantee; *Abo'mey*, the capital of Dahomey; *Benin*, on a river of the same name.

LOWER GUINEA.—*Loan'go*, *St Paul de Loan'do*, and *San Felipe' de Bengue'la*,—all on the coast.

SOUTH AFRICA, including *Cape Colony*, in which is *Cape Town*; the countries of the *Caf'sres*, *Hot'tentots*, *Bosh'mans* or *Wild Hottentots*, *Natal'*, and *British Caf-fra'ria*.

MOCARANGA, with its dependencies *Sofa'la*, and *Sa'bia*; *Mozambique'*; *Zanguebar'*, in which are the towns of *Momba'za* and *Melin'da*; *A'jan*; and *A'del*; are all situated along the east coast.

ABYSSINIA.—GON'DAR, inland, near Lake Dem'bea; *Mas'uah*, on the coast of the Red Sea.

NUBIA, containing the kingdoms of *Dongo'la* and *Senna'ar*, with towns of the same name.

EGYPT.—CAIRO, on the Nile; *Alexan'dria*, *Roset ta*, and *Damiet ta*, on the coast of the Mediterranean; *Su'ez*, on the northern extremity of the Red Sea.

SEAS, GULFS, and BAYS.—The *Gulf of Guin'ea*, south of Upper Guinea; *Saldan'ha Bay* and *Table Bay*, west of the colony of the Cape; *False Bay*, south-west of the same; the *Channel of Mozambique*, between Africa and Madagas'car; the *Red Sea*, between Africa and Arabia; the *Gulf of Sy'dra*, on the north-east of Tripoli; the *Gulf of Ca'bes*, south-east of Tunis.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic Ocean, the *Madei'ras*, to the west of Morocco; the *Can'a'ries*, west of Sahara; the *Cape Verd Isles*, west of Negroland; *St Matthew*, *St Thomas*, and *Fernan'do Po*, south of Upper Guinea; *Ascension*, south-west of Upper Guinea; *St Hel'sna*, west of Lower Guinea, where Napoleon Bonaparte died, after being detained a prisoner six years. In the Indian Ocean are, *Madagas'car*, east from Mozambique; the *Com'oro Isles*, between the northern part of Madagascar and Africa; *Bourbon'* or *Reun'ion*, and the *Isle of France* or the *Mauri'tius*, east from Madagascar; *Soco'tra* east from Cape Guar'dafui.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Gibralt'ar*, between Spain and Barbary; the *Straits of Babelman'del* or *Babelman'deb*, between Abyssinia and Arabia.

CAPIES.—*Cape Bojador'* and *Cape Blan'co*, on the west of Sahara; *Cape Verd* and *Cape Rox'o*, on the west of Negroland; *Cape Pal'mas*, *Cape Three Points*, and *Cape Formo'sa*, on the south of Upper Guinea; *Cape Ne'gro*, on the west of Lower Guinea; *Cape of Good Hope*, on the south-west of S. Africa; *Cape Guar'dafui*, on the N. E. of Adel; *Cape Bon*, on the N. E. of Tunis.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Atlas*, in the west of Barbary; *the Peak of Teneriffé*, in the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries; *Sier'ra Leo'ne* or the *Mountains of the Lions*, in the north-west of Upper Guinea; the *Mountains of Lupa'ta*, on the west of Mozambique and Zanguebar; *Jébel Kum'rah*, or the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the equator; the *Abyssin'ian Mountains*, in Abyssinia.

RIVERS.—The *Sen'egal* and the *Gam'bia*, in the west of Negroland, flow north-west into the Atlantic; the *Ni'ger*, or *Jol'iba*, or *Quor'ra*, rises in the west of Nigritia, flows north-east, then turns south, and divides into many branches, which fall into the Gulf of Guinea; the *Con'go* or *Zaire* pursues a circuitous course through Lower Guinea, and falls into the Atlantic.

The *Or'ange* and *Ol'iphant* rivers, in S. Africa, flow into the Atlantic; the *Zambe'zi*, on which are the Falls of Victoria, forms the northern boundary of Mocaranga, and empties itself into the Channel of Mozambique; the *Nile* flows N. through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, and after dividing and forming at its mouth the Delta, falls into the Mediterranean.

LAKES.—*Lake Tchad*, in Negroland; *Lakes Dem'bea* and *Zau'a'ja*, in Abyssinia; *Lake Tagany'ika* and *Lake Victoria Nyan'za*, near the Mountains of the Moon, out of which the Nile flows.

A considerable portion of Africa is still unexplored.

EXERCISES.—What sea separates Africa from Europe? What lies between Arabia and Africa? What divisions does South Africa include? Where is the Channel of Mozambique? Name the large gulf on the west of Africa. Which is the most northern division? What two rivers flow through S. Africa into the Atlantic? What are the natives of Caffaria called? Where are the Mountains of the Moon? Mention the subdivisions of Upper Guinea. Where is the Cape of Good Hope? What is the western boundary of Africa? Name the principal river in Lower Guinea. Into what States is Barbary divided? What country is in the north-east of Africa? Name its chief towns. Where did Napoleon Bonaparte die? Where are Lake Taganyika and Lake Victoria Nyanza?

Through what countries does the Nile flow? Where are the Lupata

Mountains? What are the two gulfs on the north of Africa? Name the chief towns in Negroland. On what river are Sego and Timbuctoo situated? Which is the most eastern cape of Africa? What two kingdoms compose Nubia? Name their capitals. Where is Mount Atlas? What islands lie in the north of the Channel of Mozambique? How does the Niger flow, and into what does it fall? What division lies between Barbary and Negroland? Where is the Peak of Teneriffe? What countries border upon the Red Sea?

Which is the most eastern division of Barbary? Mention the chief towns in Morocco. What two capes are on the west of Sahara? Where are the isles of France and Bourbon? What is the name of the town in the southern extremity of Africa? Where is the island of Socotra? Name the three capes on the south of Upper Guinea. What are the chief towns in Lower Guinea? What are the two dependencies of Mocaranga? Name the chief towns on the coast of Zanguebar. Where is Lake Tchad? What towns are situated near it? Mention the chief towns in Fez. What two capes are on the west of Negroland?

Where is Madagascar? What three bays are situated near the Cape of Good Hope? Is Algiers or Tunis farther west? What town is situated near the ruins of Carthage? What country lies between Egypt and Abyssinia? Name the chief towns in Tripoli. Where is St Helena? Mention the countries that border upon the Indian Ocean. Name the chief towns in Upper Guinea. What islands lie to the west of Barbary? Where are the Canary Islands? In what direction do the Senegal and the Gambia flow? Into what ocean do they fall? What group of islands lies west from the coast of Negroland? How does the Zambezi flow, and into what does it fall?

AMERICA

Is divided into two parts, viz. North and South America.

NORTH AMERICA

Is bounded on the North by the Northern or Arctic Ocean; on the West, by the Pacific Ocean; on the South, by the Isthmus of Da'rien and the Gulf of Mexico; and on the East, by the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—British Possessions; United States; Mexico; Central America; Russian Territory; West Indian Islands.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Divisions and Chief Towns.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Halifax*, on the east coast; *Annapolis*, on Fundy Bay.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Fredrickton*, on St John's River.

CANADA.—*Quebec*, on the St Lawrence; *Montreal*, on an island of the same name, at the junction of the Ot-

tawa with the St Lawrence; OTTAWA, on the Ottawa; *Toron'to*, and *Kings'ton*, on Lake Onta'rio.

BRITISH COLUM'BIA.—*Queen'borough*.

VANCOUVER ISLAND — *Victoria*.

HUD'SON'S BAY TERRITORIES and LABRADOR'.—*Church'hill Fort*, *York Fort*, and *Severn House*, on Hudson's Bay; *Al'bany Fort*, and *Moose Fort*, on James' Bay; *Nain*, on the east coast of Labrador.

UNITED STATES.

Divisions and Chief Towns.

MAINE.—*Augusta*, in the south, and *Port'land*, on Casco Bay.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Con'cord*, in the middle, and *Port'smouth*, on the coast.

VERMONT.—*Montpel'ier*, in the north, and *Ben'nington*, in the south, on the Hos'ick.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Bos'ton*, on the coast.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Prov'idence* and *New'port*.

CONNECTICUT.—*Hart'ford*, and *New Hav'en*, on the Connecticut River.

NEW YORK.—*Al'bany*, on the Hud'son, and *New York*, the largest city in the United States, also on the Hudson.

NEW JERSEY.—*Tren'ton*, on the Del'aware.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Har'risburg*, near the middle, and *Philadel'phia*, in the south-east, on the Delaware.

DEL'AWARE.—*Do'ver*, on Delaware Bay.

MA'RYLAND.—*Annap'olis* and *Bal'timore*, on Ches'apeake Bay.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUM'BIA.—WASH'INGTON, the capital of the United States, on the Poto'mac.

VIRGINIA.—*Rich'mond*, on James' River.

NORTH CAROLI'NA.—*Ral'eigh*, in the interior, on the Neuse.

SOUTH CAROLI'NA.—*Colum'bia*, in the middle, on the San'tee, and *Charles'ton*, a large seaport.

GEOR'GIA.—*Mil'ledgeville*, in the middle, on the *Altamaha*.

OHIO.—*Colum'bus*, in the middle, on the Scio'to.

INDIA'NA.—*Indiana'polis*, in the middle, on the White.

ILLINOIS'.—*Spring'field*, in the middle, on a tributary of the Illinois.

MISSOU'RI.—*Jeff'erson*, in the middle, and *St Lou'is*, in the east, on the Mississip'pi.

KENTUCK'Y.—*Frank'fort*, on the Kentucky.

TEN'NESSEE.—*Nash'ville*, on the Cumberland, and *Knox'ville*, in the east, on the Hol'ston.

ALABA'MA.—*Montgom'ery*, near the centre, on the Alabama.

MISSISSIP'PI.—*Jack'son*, in the middle, and *Natch'es*, in the south-west, on the Mississippi.

LOUISIA'NA.—*Ba'ton Rouge*, and *New Or'leans*, in the south-east, on the Mississippi.

TEX'AS.—*Aus'tin*, on the Rio Colora'do.

FLOR'IDA.—*Tallahas'see*, in the north.

ARKAN'SAS.—*Little Rock*, on the Arkansas.

MI'CHIGAN.—*Lan'sing*, in the middle, and *Detroit'*, on the Detroit.

IO'WA.—*Des Moines*, in the middle, on the Des Moines.

WISCON'SIN.—*Mad'ison*, in the south.

CALIFOR'NIA.—*Sacramen'to*, on the river of the same name, and *San Francis'co*, on the bay so called.

MINNESO'TA.—*St Paul*, on the Mississippi.

OR'EGON.—*Sa'lem*, in the north, on the Wil'liamette.

KAN'SAS.—*Lecom'pton*, in the north-east.

U'TAH, NEW MEX'ICO, WASH'INGTON, NEBRAS'KA, COLORA'DO, NEVA'DA, and DAKO'TAH, territories not yet erected into states.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Chief Towns.

In MEXICO.—MEXICO, near the Lake Tezcu'co ;
Ve'ra Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico.

In CENTRAL AMERICA. — *New Guatema'la*, *St Salvador*, *Le'on*.

The RUSSIAN TERRITORY is situated in the north-west of North America, and is inhabited only by a few Russian settlers and native tribes.

WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

Great Anti'lles.

Islands.	Chief Towns.	Belong to
Cu'ba,	Havan'nah,	Spain.
Hay'ti or St Domin'go,	{ Cape Hay'tien, Port au Prince, St Domin'go, }	Independent.
Jamai'ca,	Kings'ton,	Britain.
Por'to Ri'co,	St Ju'an,	Spain.

The *Carib'bee Islands* are divided into the Leeward and the Windward Islands.

<i>Leeward Is.</i>	{	St Eusta'tia,	St Eusta'tia,	Holland.	
		St Chris'topher's,	Basseterre',	}	Britain.
		Anti'gua,	St John's,		
		Domini'ca,	Roseau',		
<i>Windward Is.</i>	{	Guadaloupe',	Basseterre',	}	France.
		Martini'co,	Port Royal,		
		St Lu'cia,	Cas'tries,	}	Britain.
		St Vin'cent,	Kings'ton,		
		Grena'da,	St George,		
		Barba'does,	Bridge'town,		
		Toba'go,	Scarborough,		
Trinidad',	Port of Spain,				

The *Bahá'ma* or *Lucay'os Islands* lie to the north of Cuba; the *Virgin Isles*, east of Porto Rico; the *Little Antil'les*, near the north coast of South America.

BAYS AND GULFS.—The *Bay of Hondú'ras*, on the east of Central America; the *Gulf of Mex'ico*, east of Mexico, and south of the United States; the *Bay of Campeach'y*, south-west of the Gulf of Mexico; the *Gulf of Califór'nia*, between Mexico and California; *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and the *Gulf of Geor'gia*, between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British America; the *Gulf of Flor'ida*, between Florida and the Bahama Islands; *Ches'apeake* and *Del'aware Bays*, east of the United States.

Fun'dy Bay, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the *Gulf of St Law'rence*, between Nova Scotia and Labrador; *Hud'son's Bay*, in the north of the British Possessions; *James' Bay*, south of Hudson's Bay; *Baf'fin's Bay*, north of Davis' Straits; *Prince Regent's Inlet*, and *Coronation Gulf*, north of the British Possessions.

ISLANDS.—*Newfound'land*, east from the British Possessions, chief town, *St John's*; *Cape Bret'on*, and *St John's* or *Prince Edward's Island*, in the Gulf of St Law'rence; the *Bermu'das*, chief of which is *St George*, east of the United States; *Long Island*, south of Connecticut; *Green'land*, north-east of the British Possessions; *Cock'burn Island*, *Banks Land*, the *Par'ry Islands*, and other islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Belleisle*, between Newfoundland and Labrador; *Da'vis' Straits*, between the British Possessions and Greenland; *Lan'caster Sound*, *Bar'row's Straits*, *Mel'ville Sound*, and *Banks Strait*, connecting the Arctic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; *Beh'ring's Straits*, between America and Asia; the Strait

of *Juán de Fuca*, between Vancouver Island and the mainland of the United States of America.

CAPES.—*Cape St Lucas*, south of California; *Cape Florida*, south of Florida; *Cape Cod*, north-east of the United States; *Cape Sable*, south-east of Nova Scotia; *Cape Ray*, on the south-west, and *Cape Race*, on the south-east of Newfoundland; *Cape Charles*, on the south-east, and *Cape Chidley*, on the north-east of Labrador; *Cape Farewell*, on the south of Greenland.

RIVERS.—The *Mississippí* flows south through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Missou'ri*, the *Arkan'sas*, and the *Red River*, in the west of the United States, flow south-east into the Mississippi; the *Oh'io*, in the east of the United States, flows south-west into the Mississippi; the *St Law'rence*, from Lake Onta'rio, flows north-east into the Gulf of St Lawrence.

The *Ri'o Grande del Nor'te* divides Mexico from Texas, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Church'ill*, the *Nel'son*, and the *Sev'ern*, in the British Possessions, flow north-east into Hudson's Bay; the *Macken'zie River* and the *Cop'permine River* flow north into the Arctic Ocean; the *Fra'zer River* flows through British Columbia into the Gulf of Georgia; the *Colum'bia River*, in the west of the United States, runs into the Pacific Ocean; the *Col'ville*, in the Russian Territory, flows northward into the Arctic Ocean.

LAKES.—*Nicarag'ua*, in Central America; *Lake Supérior*, the largest fresh-water lake in the world, and *Lakes Hu'ron*, *E'rie*, and *Onta'rio*, between the United States and the British Possessions; *Lake Mi'chigan*, in the N. of the United States; *Lake Win'nipeg*, N.W. from Lake Superior; *Lake Athabas'ca*, *Slave Lake*, and *Great Bear Lake*, in the N. W. of the British Possessions.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Rocky Mountains* extend almost the whole length of the western coast; the *Appalachian* or *Alleghany Mountains*, in the United States.

EXERCISES.—What isthmus unites North and South America? What is the capital of the United States? What lakes are between the United States and the British Possessions? What part of North America belongs to Russia? Where is Baffin's Bay? Name the gulf on the west of Mexico. What is the most southern division of North America? Which is the largest river in the United States? Name the principal rivers which it receives. Which is the most northern of the great lakes? What strait lies between Greenland and America? Where is the Gulf of Mexico? Name the bay to the south of it. What islands lie to the north of Cuba?

Where are the Bermudas? Out of what lake does the St Lawrence flow? In what direction does it run? Where is Hudson's Bay? Name the principal rivers that fall into it. What bay lies south of it? What are the straits that extend west from Baffin's Bay? What bounds North America on the west? What is the large gulf on the east of the British Possessions? Name the cape on the south of California. Name the principal divisions of North America. What strait separates America from Asia? Name the three largest West India Islands. Between what countries does the Rio Grande del Norte flow? What country lies to the north of Mexico?

Which are the five chief towns in Canada? Name the cape on the south-east of Labrador. Where is Newfoundland? What is its capital? What strait separates this island from Labrador? Name the bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Where is James' Bay? In what country is Lake Michigan? Where is Lake Nicaragua? What is the cape on the south of Greenland called? Where are the islands Cape Breton and St John's? Through what country does the Columbia flow? How do the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers run, and into what do they fall?

What is the large gulf on the north of the British Possessions? Where is Lake Winnipeg? What bay lies to the east of Central America? What is the capital of Jamaica? To whom does St Domingo belong? Name the island to the south of Connecticut. Name the cape on the south of Nova Scotia. Where are the Capes Ray and Race? Where is Prince Regent's Inlet? What is the principal town in Mexico? On what river is Quebec situated? On what lake is Toronto situated? Where are the Stony Mountains? What is the chain of mountains in the United States called? Name the lake that is situated to the south of Great Bear Lake. Where is Cape Cod?

What gulf is situated between the Bahamas and the continent? Where is Cape Chidley? What ocean lies between North America and Europe? In what direction, and into what gulf, does the Mississippi flow? What forms the northern boundary of North America? In what part are the British Possessions situated? What country is to the south of the British Possessions? Where is the Ohio? Into what does the Missouri flow? Name the lake to the south of Slave Lake. To whom does Jamaica belong? What is the capital of Cuba? Of what division is Halifax the capital? What are the two bays on the east of the United States? Name the chief towns of Central America.

SOUTH AMERICA

Is bounded on the North by the Carib'bean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien; on the West, by the Pacific Ocean; on the South, by the Southern Ocean; and on the East, by the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—Venezuela; New Granada; Ecuador; Guiana; Brazil; Peru; Bolivia; Paraguay; La Plata; Uruguay; Chili; Patagonia.

CHIEF TOWNS IN VENEZUELA.—*Caracas*, in the north; *Cumana*.

NEW GRANADA.—*San'ta Fe de Bogota*, on the Bogota.

ECUADOR.—*Quito*, in the west.

GUIANA.—*Paramaribo*, on the Surinam; *Cayenne*, on an island of the same name; *Georgetown*.

BRAZIL.—*St Sebastian* or *Rio Janeiro*, *St Salvador* or *Bahia*, and *Pernambuco*, all on the east coast.

PERU.—*Lima*, near the coast; *Cuzco*, in the south; *Arequipa*, in the south-west.

BOLIVIA.—*Chuquisaca*; *La Paz*, near Lake Titicaca; *Potosi*, in the interior.

PARAGUAY.—*Assumption*, on the Paraguay.

LA PLATA.—*Parana*, on the river of the same name; *Mendoza*, in the west, at the foot of the Andes; *Buenos Ayres*, on the La Plata.

CHILI.—*St Ja'go*, on the Mapocho; *Valparaiso*, and *Conception*, on the coast.

URUGUAY OR BANDA ORIENTAL.—*Monte Video*, on the La Plata.

SEAS AND GULFS.—The *Caribbean Sea*, on the north of New Granada and Venezuela; *Lake Maracaybo*, between New Granada and Venezuela; the *Gulf of Darien*, on the north-west of New Granada; the *Bay of Panama*, south of the Isthmus of Darien; the *Gulf of Guayaquil*, on the south-west of Ecuador; the *Bay of all Saints*, on the east of Brazil.

ISLANDS.—The *Gallipagos Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, to the west of Ecuador; *Juan Fernandez*, in the Pacific, to the west of Chili; *Chilo*, in the Pacific,

to the south-west of Chili; *Tier'ra del Fue'go*, to the south of Patagonia; the *Falk'land Isles*, in the Atlantic Ocean, east from the southern part of Patagonia; *Geor'gia*, in the southern part of the Atlantic, east from Tierra del Fuego; *Joan'nes* or *Mara'jo*, at the mouth of the Amazon.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Magel'an*, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; the *Straits of Le Maire*, between Tierra del Fuego and Sta'ten Land.

CAVES.—*Cape Horn*, on a small island to the south of Tierra del Fuego; *Cape Antó'nio*, on the east of Buenos Ayres; *Cape Mary*, on the south of Uruguay; *Cape Roque*, on the north-east of Brazil.

MOUNTAINS.—The *An'des* or *Cordillé'ras* run the whole length of South America, at a distance of about one hundred miles from the western coast; *Aconcag'ua*, in Chili, is supposed to be the highest mountain of this range; its height is 23,912 feet.

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na* runs north through New Granada into the Caribbean Sea; the *Orino'co*, flows by a circuitous course through Venezuela, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean; the *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon*, the largest river in the world, rises in the Andes, flows east through Peru and Brazil, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, receiving in its course nearly two hundred rivers, some of which are as large as the Danube; the *Tocan'tin* and *Francis'co*, in Brazil, fall into the Atlantic; the *Ri'o de la Pla'ta*, formed by the union of the Par'aguay, Para'na, and other large streams, flows south into the Atlantic.

LAKES.—*Lake Titica'ca*, in Peru and Bolivia; *Xaray'es*, in the west of Brazil, formed by the overflowing of the Paraguay during the rainy season.

ISTHMUS.—*Da'rien* or *Panama'*, uniting North and South America.

EXERCISES.—What sea bounds South America on the north? Which is the largest division of this country? What island lies to the south of Patagonia? What separates this island from the continent? Through what countries does the Amazon or Marañon flow? Between what oceans does South America lie? Which is its most southern division? What are the chief towns in La Plata? On what rivers are they situated? What is the cape on the north-east of Brazil? Name the island at the mouth of the Amazon. Where is the island of Chiloe? Where is Venezuela? What are the chief rivers that flow through this division of South America? Into what sea do they fall?

What country lies to the west of La Plata? What noted island is opposite to its coast? Of what country is St Sebastian the capital? Mention the gulf to the south-west of Ecuador. Where is the Bay of Panama? What is the chief town in New Granada? In what countries is Lake Titicaca? How does the Rio de la Plata flow? What are the chief rivers that unite to form it? Between what islands are the Straits of Le Maire? Where is the Isle of Georgia? What islands lie to the south-east of Patagonia? Through what country does the Francisco run? What is the grand chain of mountains in South America called? Which is supposed to be the highest mountain of this chain?

What are the chief towns of Bolivia? Where is Cape Horn? What countries border upon Paraguay? Name its capital. Where is Lake Maracaybo? Which is the largest river in the world? Where is the Gulf of Darien? Where is Cape Mary? Through what country does the Tocantins flow? What lake is formed during the rainy season by the overflowing of the Paraguay? In what part of South America is it situated? What countries are situated along the western coast? What are the chief towns in Peru? What isthmus unites the two Americas? In what ocean are the Gallipagos Islands? Where is Cape Antonio? What is the chief town in Guiana?

BRITISH EMPIRE.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOUNDARIES.—On the North, Scotland; on the West, St George's Channel and the Irish Sea; on the South, the English Channel; and on the East, the German Ocean.

England is divided into forty counties, namely,

Northum'berland	Her'efordshire	Gloucestershire
Cum'berland	Worcestershire	(Glos'ter)
West'moreland	(Woos'ter)	Mon'mouthshire
Dur'ham	War'wickshire	Som'ersetsshire
York'shire	Northamp'tonshire	Wilt'shire
Lan'cashire	Hunt'ingdonshire	Berk'shire
Chesh'ire	Cam'bridgeshire	Mid'dlesex
Der'byshire	Nor'folk	Sur'rey
Not'tinghamshire	Suf'folk	Kent
Lin'colnshire	Es'sex	Sus'sex
Rut'landshire	Hert'fordshire	Hamp'shire
Leicestershire (Les'ter)	Bed'fordshire	Dor'setshire
Staf'ordshire	Buck'inghamshire	Dev'onshire
Shrop'shire or Sal'op	Ox'fordshire	Corn'wall

CHIEF TOWNS IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Newcas'tle*, on the Tyne, in the neighbourhood of extensive coal-mines; *North Shields*, at the mouth of the Tyne; *Hex'ham*, on the Tyne, west from Newcastle; *Mor'peth*, on the Wens'beck; *Aln'wick*, on the Alne; *Wool'er*, in the north, near Flodden Field, where King James the Fourth of Scotland was slain; *Ber'wick*, on the Tweed, which forms a county of itself.

CUMBERLAND.—*Car'lisle*, on the E'den; *Whiteha'ven*, on the coast; *Work'ington*, north from Whitehaven, at the mouth of the Der'went.

WESTMORELAND.—*Ap'pleby*, on the Eden; *Ken'dal*, on the Ken.

DURHAM.—*Dur'ham*, on the Wear; *Sun'derland*, at the mouth of the Wear; *Stock'ton*, on the Tees; *South Shields*, at the mouth of the Tyne, opposite to North Shields.

YORKSHIRE.—*York*, on the Ouse, with a beautiful cathedral; *Leeds*, on the Aire, famous for its woollen manufactures; *Hal'ifax*, and *Wake'field*, on the Cal'der; *Shef'field*, in the south, on the Don, celebrated for its cutlery and plated goods; *Don'caster*, on the Don, noted for its horse-races; *Hull*, at the junction of the Hull and Hum'ber, a large seaport; *Scar'borough*, on the coast; *Whit'by*, north from Scarborough, on the coast, the birthplace of the celebrated voyager, Captain Cook.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lan'caster*, on the Lune; *Pres'ton*, on the Rib'ble, where the Jacobite insurgents surrendered in the year 1715; *Black'burn*, east from Preston; *Bol'ton*, south from Blackburn; *Man'chester*, on the Ir'well, famous for its great cotton-manufactures; *Liv'erpool*, at the mouth of the Mer'sey, the second seaport in the kingdom.

CHESHIRE.—*Ches'ter*, on the Dee; *Stock'port*, and *Birk'enhead*, on the Mersey; *Mac'clesfield*, east from Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Der'by*, on the Der'went; *Ches'ter-field*, in the north-east.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Not'tingham*, on the Trent, noted for its hosiery; *New'ark*, farther down on the same river; *Mans'field*, in the west, on the borders of Sher'wood Forest, famous for the adventures of Robin Hood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lin'coln*, on the With'am, with a fine Gothic cathedral, in which is a large bell called "Tom of Lincoln;" *Gains'borough*, on the Trent; *Grant'ham*, in the west, on the Witham; *Bos'ton*, near the mouth of the Witham; *Stam'ford*, in the south, on the Wel'land.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*Oak'ham*, in the north-west; *Up'pingham*, in the south.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Leicester* and *Lough'borough*, on the Soar; *Har'borough*, on the Welland.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Staf'ford*, on the Sow; *Lich'field*, the birthplace of Dr Samuel Johnson and Bishop Newton; *Wolverhamp'ton*, in the south-west, noted for its hardware.

SHROPSHIRE or SALOP.—*Shrews'bury*, on the Sev'ern; *Wel'lington*, east from Shrewsbury; *Lud'low*, in the south, on the Teme; *Bridge'north*, on the Severn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Her'eford*, on the Wye; *Leomin'ster* (Lem'ster), north from Hereford, on the Lugg.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Worcester*, on the Severn; *Kid'derminster*, north from Worcester, noted for its carpet-manufactures; *Dud'ley*, surrounded by Staffordshire.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*War'wick*, on the A'von; *Strat'ford*, farther down the river where Shakspeare was born; *Cov'entry*, north from Warwick, noted for its manufac-

tures of watches and ribbons; *Bir'mingham*, on the borders of Staffordshire, famous for its hardware.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Northamp'ton*, on the Nen; *Pé'terborough*, in the north, on the Nen; south-west of which, on the same river, stood Foth'eringay Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*Hunt'ingdon*, on the Great Ouse, the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell; *St Né'ots*, and *St Ives*, both on the same river.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Cam'bridge*, on the Cam, with a famous university, consisting of fourteen colleges and three halls; *E'ly*, on the Great Ouse; *Newmar'ket*, in the east, noted for its horse-races.

NORFOLK.—*Nor'wich*, on the Yare, noted for the manufacture of crape; *Yar'mouth*, at the mouth of the Yare; *Lynn Ré'gis* or *King's Lynn*, near the mouth of the Great Ouse.

SUFFOLK.—*Ips'wich*, on the Or'well, the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey; *Bur'y St Ed'munds*, on the Larke.

ESSEX.—*Chelms'ford*, on the Chel'mer; *Col'chester*, on the Colne, famous for oysters; *Har'wich*, in the north-east, on the coast.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Hert'ford*, on the Lea, with a large corn-market; *Ware*, farther down on the same river.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Bed'ford*, on the Great Ouse; *Duns'table*, in the south.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Buck'ingham*, on the Great Ouse; *E'ton*, on the Thames, opposite to Wind'sor, celebrated for its public school or college.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Ox'ford*, on the Thames, with a very celebrated university, containing nineteen colleges and five halls; *Hen'ley*, in the south on the Thames; *Ban'bury*, in the north, on the Cher'well.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Gloucester* and *Tewkesbury*, on the Severn; *Cheltenham*, north-east of Gloucester, much frequented for its mineral waters; *Bristol*, partly in Somersetshire, on the Avon.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Monmouth* and *Chepstow*, on the Wye.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Bath*, on the Avon, a large and beautiful city, celebrated for its medicinal waters; *Wells*, south-west of Bath.

WILTSHIRE.—*Salisbury*, on the Avon, with a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the highest in England; *Wilton*, on the Wil'ty, noted for its carpets.

BERKSHIRE.—*Reading*, at the junction of the Thames and Ken'net; *Windsor*, farther down, on the Thames, with a magnificent castle, a favourite residence of the sovereigns of England.

MIDDLESEX.—LON'DON, on the Thames, the capital of the British Empire, the largest, the most wealthy, the most commercial, and perhaps the most populous city in the world; *Brentford*, higher up, on the Thames.

SURREY.—*Guildford*, on the Wey; *Kingston*, on the Thames; *Croydon*, in the east of the county.

KENT.—*Maidstone*, *Rocheſter*, and *Chatham*, on the Med'way; *Canterbury*, on the Stour, the seat of an archbishop who is primate of all England; *Deptford*, *Greenwich* (famous for its hospital for old seamen, and the Royal Observatory, through which the first meridian passes), *Woolwich*, and *Gravesend*, all on the Thames; *Dover*, on the coast, the nearest port to France; *Deal*, north from Dover, on the coast; *Ramsgate* and *Margate*, in the Isle of Than'et.

SUSSEX.—*Chicheſter*, in the south-west; *Brighton*, on the coast; *Lewes*, on the Ouse; *Hastings*, on the

coast, where Harold the Second was defeated and slain by William the Conqueror.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Win'chester*, on the It'chen, famous for its public school; *Southamp'ton*, at the mouth of the Itchen; *Portsmouth*, on Port'sea Island, the principal station for the British navy.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Dor'chester*, on the Frome; *Weymouth* and *Poole*, on the coast.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Ex'eter*, on the Exe; *Plym'outh*, on the coast, the second station in England for ships of war; *Dart'mouth*, on the coast.

CORNWALL.—*Launceston* (Lan'ston), on the At'tery, near its junction with the Ta'mar; *Tru'ro*, near the coast, in the neighbourhood of extensive tin-mines; *Falmouth*, on the coast, whence mail-packets sail to the Mediterranean; *Penzance*, on the coast.

WALES

Is divided into twelve counties, namely,

Flint'shire
Den'bighshire
Carnar'vonshire
An'glesea

Mer'ionethshire
Montgom'eryshire
Rad'norshire
Car'diganshire

Breck'nockshire
Glamor'ganshire
Carmar'thenshire
Pemb'brokeshire

CHIEF TOWNS IN FLINTSHIRE.—*Flint*, on the Dee; *St As'aph*, on the Clw'yd; *Hol'ywell*, near the Dee, with large copper-works.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—*Den'bigh*, near the Clw'yd; *Wrex'ham*, in the south-east, on a tributary of the Dee.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—*Carnar'von* and *Ban'gor*, on the Me'nai Strait; *Con'way*, at the mouth of the Conway.

ANGLESEA.—*Beauma'ris*, on the Menai Strait; *Hol'yhead*, on the west coast, whence mail-packets sail to Dublin.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—*Har'leigh*, on the coast; *Dol-*

gel'ly, on the Avon, at the foot of Ca'der I'dris; *Ba'la*, on a lake called Ba'lapool or Pem'ble Mere.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—*Montgom'ery*, near the Severn; *Welch'pool*, farther down, near the Severn.

RADNORSHIRE.—*New Rad'nor*, on the Som'ergill; *Pres'teign*, on the Lugg.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—*Car'digan*, on the Teif'y; *Aberyst-wi'h*, at the mouth of the Yst'with.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—*Breck'nock* or *Bré'con*, on the Usk; *Builth* and *Hay*, on the Wye.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—*Car'diff* and *Landaff*, both on the Taafe; *Mer'thyr Tyd'vil*, the largest town in Wales, with extensive iron-works, in the north-east of the county, on the Taafe; *Swan'sea*, on the south-west coast.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—*Carmar'then*, on the Tow'y; *Kidwel'ly* and *Llanel'ly*, on the coast.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—*Pem'broke*, on Mil'ford Haven; *Haverfordwest* (Har'fordwest), on the Dou'gledy; *St David's*, near the west coast.

BAYS AND STRAITS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Robin Hood's Bay* and *Bridlington Bay*, on the east of Yorkshire; *Hum'ber Mouth*, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; the *Wash*, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk; *Yar'mouth Roads*, on the east of Norfolk; the *Downs*, on the east of Kent; the *Straits of Dó'ver*, between Kent and France; *Spit'head*, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; *Torbay*, on the south-east of Devonshire; *Mount's Bay*, on the south-west of Cornwall.

The Bristol Channel, separating Wales from Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; *Mil'ford Haven*, and *St Bride's Bay*, on the west of Pembrokeshire; *Car'digan Bay*, on the west of Cardiganshire; *Carnar-*

von Bay, on the west of Carnarvonshire; the *Me'nas Strait*, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesea, spanned by a magnificent chain bridge, and by a tubular bridge of wrought iron called the Britannia Bridge, one of the greatest triumphs of the engineering skill of the age; *More'cambe Bay*, on the north-west of Lancashire; the *Sol'way Frith*, between Cumberland and Scotland.

ISLANDS.—The *Isle of Man*, in the middle of the Irish Sea,—containing the towns of *Doug'las*, *Cas'tleton*, *Ram'sey*, and *Peel*; the *Scil'ly Isles*, on the south-west of Cornwall, the chief being *St Mary's*; the *Isle of Wight*, on the south of Hampshire, in which are *New-port* and *Cowes*; near the coast of France, *Jer'sey*, in which is *St He'lier*; *Guern'sey*, in which is *St Pierre*; *Sark*, and *Al'derney*; *Than'et* and *Shep'pey*, on the north of Kent; *Co'quet*, on the east of Northumberland; *Holy Island* or *Lin'disfarne*, on the north-east of Northumberland.

CAVES.—*Flam'borough Head*, on the east, and *Spurn Head*, on the south-east of Yorkshire; *North Fore'land*, on the north-east, *South Fore'land*, on the east, and *Dungeness*, on the south-east of Kent; *Beach'y Head*, on the south of Sussex; the *Ne'e'dles*, on the west of the Isle of Wight; *St Al'ban's Head* and *Port'land Point*, on the south of Dorsetshire.

Start Point, on the south of Devonshire; the *Lis'ard Point*, on the south-west, and the *Land's End*, on the west of Cornwall; *Worm's Head*, on the south-west of Glamorganshire; *Gow'en's Point*, on the south, *St David's Head*, on the west, and *Strum'ble Head*, on the north-west of Pembrokeshire; *Hol'yhead*, on the west of Anglesea; *Great Orme's Head*, on the north-west of Denbighshire.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Che'viot Hills*, between Northumberland and Scotland; *Scafell* and *Skid'daw*, in

Cumberland; *Bowfell*, *Whern'side*, *In'gleborough*, and *Pen'nygent*, in the north-west of Yorkshire; the *Peak*, in Derbyshire; *Snow'don*, in Carnarvonshire, the highest mountain in Wales; *Ber'wyn* and *Ca'der I'dris*, in Merionethshire; *Plynlim'mon*, in the south-west of Montgomeryshire; the *Wrek'in*, in Shropshire; *Vann* or *Breck'nock Bea'con*, in Brecknockshire; the *Mal'vern Hills*, in Worcestershire; the *Cots'wold Hills*, in Gloucestershire; the *Men'dip Hills*, in Somersetshire.

RIVERS.—The *Tyne* flows through Northumberland into the German Ocean; the *E'den* flows north-west through Westmoreland and Cumberland into the Sol'way Frith; the *Wear* runs east through the county of Durham into the German Ocean; the *Tees* forms the southern boundary of the county of Durham; the *Yorkshire Ouse*, formed by the union of the *Swale* and *Ure*, receives the *Der'went* from the east, the *Wharf*, the *Aire*, and *Don* from the west, and falls into the Humber.

The *Rib'ble*, from Yorkshire, flows through Lancashire into the Irish Sea; the *Mer'sey* separates Lancashire from Cheshire, and falls into the Irish Sea; the *Dee* rises in Merionethshire, flows through Denbighshire, then separates that county from Cheshire, and falls into the Irish Sea; the *Sev'ern* rises in Montgomeryshire, passes, by a circuitous course, through that county, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, and falls into the Bristol Channel; the *Wye*, from Montgomeryshire, separates Radnorshire from Brecknockshire, flows through Herefordshire, divides Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn.

The *Trent* rises in the north of Staffordshire, flows through Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, and unites with the *Ouse* to form the *Hum'ber*; the

With'am, in Lincolnshire, falls into the Wash; the *Wel-land* separates Northamptonshire from Rutlandshire, and passes through Lincoln into the Wash; the *Nen* flows through Northamptonshire, separates that county from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and falls into the Wash; the *Great Ouse* rises in the south of Northamptonshire, passes, in a north-east direction, through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and falls into the Wash.

The THAMES, the largest river in England, rises in Gloucestershire, flows eastward between Berks, Surrey, and Kent, on the south, and Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, and Essex, on the north, and falls into the German Ocean, fifty-six miles east of London; the *Med'way*, in Kent, falls into the mouth of the Thames; the *It'chen* and *Test*, in Hampshire; the *A'von*, in Wiltshire and Hampshire; and the *Exe*, in Devonshire, flow south into the English Channel.

LAKES.—*Der'went Water* or *Kes'wick Lake*, in Cumberland; *Ulls'water*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Win'dermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire; *Wit'tleseamere*, in Huntingdon.

EXERCISES.—What bounds England on the south? What separates Wales from Ireland? Which is the largest river in England? Between what counties does it flow? Which are the two most northern counties in England? What island forms a county of Wales? Name its chief towns. Where is the Isle of Man? What are its principal towns? What divides the south of Wales from England? What bay is to the south-west of Cornwall? What is the capital of England? On what river is it situated? Name the island to the south of Hampshire? What bay separates it from this county? What county in England lies nearest to France?

Which is the largest county in England? On what river is Liverpool situated? Where is Snowdon? Between what counties does the Wash lie? What are the chief rivers that fall into it? What cape is on the south of Devonshire? Mention the two bays on the west of Pembrokeshire. Where does the Severn rise? Through what counties does it pass? Name the isles to the south-west of Cornwall. In what counties is Bristol situated? What are the principal towns in Yorkshire? Where is the Peak? Name the mountains in the north-west of Yorkshire. What are the towns in Kent? For what is Greenwich noted? What two islands form part of Kent?

What river is formed by the Yorkshire Ouse and the Trent? Where is Spurn Head? Where are the rocks called the Needles? What counties of England border upon Wales? Where is Plynlimmon? Between what

counties are the Lakes Ullswater and Windermere? What mountains separate Northumberland from Scotland? Through what counties does the Great Ouse pass? Name the chief towns in Lancashire. For what are Manchester and Liverpool famous? What capes are on the east of Kent? Where is Brighton? Where are Skiddaw and Scafell? What bay is on the south-east of Devonshire?

Where is the Solway Frith? What are the chief towns in Northumberland? For what is Newcastle celebrated? Where is Flodden Field? What Scottish king fell there? For what is Berwick-upon-Tweed peculiar? Mention the principal river in Northumberland. Where are the Mendip Hills? Where is the Lake of Keswick? What are the towns in Middlesex? For what is London celebrated? What separates Anglesea from Carnarvonshire? What is the cape on the west of Anglesea? What is the course of the Wear? What are the towns in Gloucestershire? Through what counties does the Severn flow? Describe the course of the Wye.

How many counties are there in England? How many in Wales? What counties border upon the English Channel? Name those that border upon the German Ocean. How many are bounded by the Irish Sea? Where is Holy Island? Where was Shakspeare born? Name the chief towns in Flintshire. For what is Merthyr Tydvil remarkable? Which is the highest mountain in Wales? For what is Birmingham famous? What are the two most celebrated universities in England? What are the chief rivers that fall into the Yorkshire Ouse? Which is the nearest port to France? Name the islands near the coast of France that belong to England. Where was Mary queen of Scots beheaded? For what is Truro noted?

Name the chief towns in Wiltshire. For what are they both noted? What capes are on the south of Dorsetshire? Mention the towns in Cornwall. For what is Falmouth remarkable? Name the chief towns in Surrey. What are those in Berkshire? For what is Windsor distinguished? Where are Yarmouth Roads? What are the chief towns in Norfolk? For what is Norwich famed? At what distance on the Thames is London from the German Ocean? Where were Dr Johnson and Bishop Newton born? Which are the principal stations for the English navy? Where did William the Conqueror defeat Harold the Second? Describe the course of the Dee. What strait does the Britannia Bridge span?

SCOTLAND OR NORTH BRITAIN

Is bounded on the North, by the North Sea; on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South, by England and the Irish Sea; and on the East, by the German Ocean.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties, namely,

Ork'ney and Shet'land	Fife	Pee'blesshire or Tweed'-dale
Caith'ness	Kinross'-shire	Lin'arkshire or Clydesdale
Suth'erland	Clackman'nanshire	Dumbar'tonshire or Len'nox
Ross'	Stir'lingshire	Ren'frewshire
Crom'artyshire	Linlith'gowshire or West Lo'thian	Ayr'shire
Inverness'-shire	Ed'inburghshire or Mid-Lothian	Dumfries'shire
Argyll'	Had'dingtonshire or East Lothian	Kirkcud'brightshire or East Gal'loway
Nairnshire	Ber'wickshire or Merse	Wig'townshire or West Gal'loway
Mor'ay or El'ginshire	Rox'burghshire or Te'viotdale	Bute, comprising the islands of Bute, Arran, &c.
Banff'shire	Sel'kirkshire	
Aberdeen'shire		
Kincar'dineshire or Mearns		
An'gus or For'farshire		
Perth'shire		

CHIEF TOWNS in ORKNEY and SHETLAND.—*Kirk'wall* and *Stromness'*, in Main'land, the chief of the Orkneys; *Ler'wick*, in Mainland, the chief of the Shetland Isles.

CAITHNESS.—*Wick*, on the east coast, at the mouth of the Wick; *Thur'so*, on the north coast, at the mouth of the Thurso.

SUTHERLAND.—*Dor'noch*, on the Dornoch Frith.

ROSS-SHIRE.—*Ding'wall*, on the Cromarty Frith; *Tain*, on the Dornoch Frith; *Fortrose'*, on the Moray Frith.

CROMARTYSHIRE.—*Crom'arty*, on the Cromarty Frith.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—*Inverness'*, the chief town in the Highlands, at the mouth of the Ness, five miles east from Cullo'den Moor, where Prince Charles Stewart was totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, in April 1746; *Fort George*, in the north-east, on the Moray Frith; *Fort Augustus*, at the southern extremity of Loch Ness; *Fort William*, in the south, on Loch Eil.

ARGYLLSHIRE.—*Invera'ray*, on Loch Fyne; *Camp'belton*, in the south, on the coast; *O'ban*, on the west coast.

NAIRNSHIRE.—*Nairn*, on the coast, at the mouth of the Nairn.

ELGINSHIRE or MORAY.—*El'gin*, on the Los'sie, noted for the ruins of its cathedral; *For'es*, near the Find'horn.

BANFFSHIRE.—*Banff*, at the mouth of the Deveron; *Portsoy'* and *Cul'len*, westward, on the coast.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—*Aberdeen'*, a large seaport, with a university, and the remains of a cathedral; *Peterhead'* and *Fra'serburgh*, on the coast.

KINCARDINESHIRE or the MEARNS.—*Ber'vie* and *Stoneha'ven*, on the coast.

FORFARSHIRE or ANGUS.—*For'far*, near the centre of

the county, in the valley of Strathmore'; *Dundee'*, on the Frith of Tay, with large manufactures of linen; *Montrose'* and *Arbroath'*, on the coast; *Bréchin'*, on the South Esk.

PERTHSHIRE.—*Perth*, on the Tay; *Scone* (Scoon), near Perth, noted for its abbey, where the kings of Scotland were crowned; *Dunkeld'*, higher up on the Tay; *Crieff*, on the Earn; *Dunblane'*, in the south, on the Allan, formerly much frequented for its mineral waters: near this town is Sherifffmoor, where a battle was fought between the King's troops and the Jacobite insurgents in 1715.

FIFE.—*Cu'par*, on the E'den; *Falk'land*, westward, with the remains of a royal palace; *St Andrews*, on the east coast, with the oldest university in Scotland; *Dy'sart*, *Kirkcaldy*, *Kinghorn'*, *Burntisland*, and *Inverkeithing*, on the Frith of Forth; *Dunfermline*, inland, in the west of the county, celebrated for its manufacture of table-linen: here are the remains of an abbey where many of the Scotch kings were buried.

KINROSS-SHIRE.—*Kinross'*, on Looch Le'ven.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE. — *Clackman'nan*, near the Forth; *Al'loa*, on the Forth.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—*Stir'ling*, on the Forth, with a castle which was a favourite residence of the kings of Scotland:—two miles south of Stirling is *Ban'nockburn*, where the English, under Edward the Second, were totally defeated by the Scots, commanded by King Robert Bruce, on the 24th of June 1314; *Fal'kirk*, in the east, where great cattle-markets, called *Trysts*, are held: near it is *Car'ron*, with extensive iron-works; *Grangemouth'*, at the junction of the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Carron.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE or WEST LOTHIAN.—*Linlith'gow*,

with the ruins of a royal palace, in which Queen Mary was born; *Borrowstownness*, or *Bo'ness*, and *Queensfer'ry*, on the Frith of Forth.

EDINBURGHSHIRE or MID-LOTHIAN.—EDINBURGH, near the Frith of Forth, the capital of Scotland, famous for its elegant buildings, its beautiful situation, and its celebrated university; *Leith*, on the Frith of Forth, the port of Edinburgh; *Portobel'lo* and *Mus'selburgh*, east from Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth; *Dal'keith*, on the Esk.

HADDINGTONSHIRE or EAST LOTHIAN.—*Had'dington*, on the 'Tyne, the birthplace of John Knox, the famous Scottish reformer; *Dunbar* and *North Ber'wick*, on the coast.

BERWICKSHIRE or the MERSE.—*Green'law*, on the Black'adder; *Dunse*, between the Blackadder and the White'adder; *Lan'der*, on the Lea'der; *Cold'steam*, on the Tweed.

ROXBURGHSHIRE or TEVIOTDALE.—*Jed'burgh*, on the Jed; *Kel'so*, on the Tweed, opposite the junction of the Te'viot; *Haw'ick*, on the Teviot; *Mel'rose*, on the Tweed, celebrated for the beautiful ruins of its abbey.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—*Sel'kirk*, on the Et'trick; *Galashiels*, on the Ga'la, noted for its manufacture of woollen cloth.

PEEBLESHIRE or TWEEDDALE.—*Pee'bles*, on the Tweed.

LANARKSHIRE or CLYDESDALE.—*Lan'ark*, on the Clyde; *Ham'ilton*, farther down the river; *Glas'gow*, still farther down on the Clyde, the seat of a university, and the commercial capital of Scotland; *Air'drie*, east from Glasgow.

DUMBARTONSHIRE or the LENNOX.—*Dumbar'ton*, near the junction of the Le'ven with the Clyde.

RENFREWSHIRE.—*Ren'frew*, near the Clyde; *Pais'ley*, on the White Cart, famous for its manufactures of muslin and cotton; *Port-Glas'gow*, on the Frith of Clyde; *Green'ock*, farther down on the Frith of Clyde, a large seaport, and the birthplace of James Watt, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine.

AYRSHIRE.—*Ayr*, at the mouth of the Ayr; *Ir'vine*, at the mouth of the Irvine; *Kilmar'nock*, higher up, near the same river; *Gir'van*, on the coast, at the mouth of the Girvan; *Salt'coats*, on the coast.

DUMFRIESSHIRE OR ANNANDALE.—*Dumfries'*, on the Nith; *Sang'uhar*, in the north-west, on the Nith; *An'nan*, near the mouth of the Annan; *Mof'fat*, in the north, on the Annan, frequented for its mineral waters; *Lang'holm*, on the Esk.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE OR EAST GALLOWAY.—*Kirk-cud'bright*, on the Dee; *New Gal'loway*, near the Ken.

WIGTOWNSHIRE OR WEST GALLOWAY.—*Wig'town*, on Wigtown Bay; *Whit'horn*, near Wigtown Bay, where the first Christian church in Scotland was built; *Stran-raer'*, at the head of Loch Ryan; *Portpat'rick*, on the west coast.

BUTESHIRE. — *Rothe'say*, in Bute, on the coast; *Brod'ick*, in Arran, on the coast.

FRITHS, BAYS, and LOCHS, or arms of the sea.—The *Pent'land Frith*, between Caithness and the Orkneys; the *Dor'noch Frith*, between Sutherland and Ross-shire; the *Crom'arty Frith*, between Ross-shire and Cromarty; the *Moray Frith*, between Ross-shire on the one side, and Inverness-shire, Nairnshire, and Elginshire, on the other; the *Frith of Tay*, separating Fife from Perthshire and Forfarshire; the *Frith of Forth*, separating the three Lothians from Fife; the *Sol'way Frith*, sepa-

rating Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire from Cumberland; *Wigtown Bay*, between Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire; *Glenluce Bay*, to the south of Wigtownshire; *Loch Ry'an*, in the north-west of Wigtownshire.

The *Frith of Clyde*, separating Renfrewshire and Ayrshire from Dumbartonshire and Argyll; *Loch Long*, between Dumbartonshire and Argyll; *Loch Fyne*, in the south of Argyll; *Kilbran'nán Sound*, between Ar-ran and the south of Argyll; the *Sound of Isla*, between Jura and Isla; the *Sound of Ju'ra*, between Jura and Argyll; *Loch Et'ive*, and *Loch Linnhe*, in the north of Argyll; the *Sound of Mull*, between Mull and Argyll; the *Minch*, separating the Long Island from Sutherland, Ross-shire, and the Isle of Skye; *Loch Broom*, in the north-west of Ross-shire.

ISLANDS.—The *Shet'land Islands* lie fifty miles north-east from the Orkneys,—the chief being *Main'land* and *Yell*; the *Ork'ney Islands* are ten miles to the north of Caithness,—the chief being *Main'land* or *Pomó'na*, and *Hoy*; the *Heb'rides*, or *Western Islands*, include all the islands that lie along the west coast,—the chief being the *Long Island* (the northern part of which is called *Lew'is*, and the southern part *Har'ris*), *North Uist*, *Benbec'ula*, *South Uist*, *Bar'ra*, and some other small islands.

The *Isle of Skye*, west of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire; *Rum* and *Egg*, south from Skye; *Mull*, on the north-west of Argyll; to the west of Mull, *Coll*, *Tiree'*, *Staffa* (celebrated for its basaltic pillars and natural caverns, the largest of which is called Fingal's Cave), and *Io'na* or *Icolmkill*, an ancient seat of religion and learning; *Ju'ra* and *Isla*, on the west of Argyll; *Bute* and *Ar'ran*, in the Frith of Clyde.

CAPES.—*St Abb's Head*, on the north-east of Berwickshire; *Fife Ness*, on the east of Fife; *Kinnaird's Head*, on the north-east of Aberdeenshire; *Tarbet Ness*, on the north-east of Ross-shire; *Dun'cansbay Head*, on the north-east, and *Dun'net Head* on the north of Caithness; *Cape Wrath*, on the north-west of Sutherland; the *Butt of Lew's*, on the north of Lewis; the *Point of Ardnamur'chan*, on the north-west of Argyll; the *Mull of Cantyre'*, on the south of Argyll; *Fair'land Point*, on the north-west of Wigtownshire; the *Mull of Gal'loway*, on the south-west, and *Bur'row Head*, on the south-east of Wigtownshire; *Saturnness'* or *Southernness'*, on the south-east of Kirkcudbrightshire.

MOUNTAINS.—*Ben Wy'vis*, in a detached part of Cromartyshire, which is surrounded by Ross-shire; *Ben Ne'vis*, in the south of Inverness-shire, and *Ben Macdu'i*, in the west of Aberdeenshire, the two highest mountains in Great Britain;* the *Gram'pians*, extending from Argyll to Kincardineshire,—the principal being *Mount Bat'tock*, on the borders of Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Forfarshire; *Cairngorm'*, on the borders of Inverness-shire and Banffshire, remarkable for its beautiful crystals called Cairngorms; *Schiehal'ion*, *Ben Law'ers*, *Ben More*, *Ben Vor'lich*, *Ben Led'i*, in Perthshire; and *Ben Lo'mond*, in the north-west of Stirlingshire.

The *O'chils*, in the south-east of Perthshire; *Ben Oru'achan*, in the north-east of Argyll; the *Pent'land Hills*, in Edinburghshire; the *Lam'mermoor Hills*, on the borders of East Lothian and Berwickshire; the *Che'viot Hills*, between Roxburghshire and Northumberland; the *Mos'fat Hills*, and the *Lead Hills* on the north of Dumfriesshire; *Tin'tock* or *Tin'to*, in Lanarkshire.

* Ben Nevis is 4406 and Ben Macdui 4296 feet above the sea.

RIVERS.—The *Spey*, from Inverness-shire, flows north-east, forming part of the boundary between Banffshire and Moray, and falls into the Moray Frith; the *Don* and the *Dee* rise in the west of Aberdeenshire, and flow east through that county into the German Ocean; the *Tay* rises in the west of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay, proceeds north-east, then runs south-east, forms the Frith of Tay, and pours into the German Ocean a greater quantity of water than any other river in North Britain; the *Gar'ry*, in the north, and the *Earn*, in the south, of Perthshire, fall into the Tay.

The *Forth* rises in Ben Lomond, flows eastward, separating Stirling from Perthshire, and falls into the German Ocean by a broad frith; the *Clyde* rises in the south of Lanarkshire, and flows north-west through that county into the Atlantic by a large frith; the *Tweed* rises in the south of Peeblesshire, flows through that county, Selkirkshire, and Roxburghshire, separates Berwickshire from England, and falls into the German Ocean; the *Et'rick*, in Selkirkshire, and the *T'viot*, in Roxburghshire, run into the Tweed; the *Esk*, the *An'nan*, and the *Nith*, flow south through Dumfriesshire into the Solway Frith; the *Dee* flows through Kirkcudbrightshire into the Solway Frith.

LAKES.—*Loch Shin*, in Sutherland; *Loch Maree'*, in the west of Ross-shire; *Loch Ness* and *Loch Lo'chy*, in Inverness-shire, united by the Caledonian Canal; *Loch Awe*, in Argyll; *Loch Ran'noch*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Earn*, and *Loch Ke'terin*, in Perthshire; *Loch Lo'mond*, between Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, with about thirty islands, in the midst of beautiful scenery; *Loch Lé'ven*, in Kinross-shire, with the ruins of a castle on one of its islands, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined.

EXERCISES.—What bounds Scotland on the east? How many counties does it contain? What counties border upon England? What is the cape on the south of Argyll called? What islands in the Frith of Clyde form a county? Name the chief town in each. Where are the Hebrides? Name the two parts of which the Long Island is composed. What separates it from Sutherland, Ross, and the Isle of Skye? What separates the Orkneys from Caithness? In what direction, and how far, are the Shetlands from the Orkneys? Name the chief of the Shetland Islands. Where is the Dornoch Frith? Name the chief towns in Inverness-shire. Where was Prince Charles Stewart's army totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland?

What county lies between Banffshire and Nairnshire? Describe the course of the Spey. Mention the chief lochs in Perthshire. What separates Fife from the Lothians? Where is Ben Lomond? What river has its source in this mountain? Describe its course. What are the chief towns in Mid-Lothian? For what is Edinburgh celebrated? Where are the Lammermoor Hills? Describe the course of the Tweed. What rivers does it receive from Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire? Where is the Solway Frith? What rivers does it receive from Scotland? Name the loch in the south of Sutherland. Where is Ben Wyvis? Which are the two highest mountains in Great Britain?

Where is the Moray Frith? What are the chief rivers in Aberdeen-shire? Mention the towns in Kincardineshire. Which is the largest river in Perthshire? What are the chief towns in this county? Name the most remarkable mountains in it. Where is Loch Leven? Who was confined in Loch Leven Castle? What loch separates Stirlingshire from Dumbartonshire? Through what county does the Clyde flow? What are the chief towns in this county? For what is Glasgow distinguished? Name the chief of the Western Islands situated to the west of Argyll. For what is Staffa remarkable? What island is distinguished as an ancient seat of religion and learning?

Mention the chief towns in Argyll. Name those in Ayrshire. What are the three capes on the coast of Wigtownshire? What bay is to the south of Wigtownshire? Where is the Bay of Wigtown? Where is the Point of Ardnamurchan? Where is Loch Awe? Name the lochs in Argyll that are arms of the sea. Through what counties in Scotland do the two rivers Dee flow? Name the cape on the south-east of Kirkcudbrightshire. What are the principal towns of Dumfriesshire? Name those in Roxburghshire. Where are the Cheviot Hills? What mountains are on the north of Dumfriesshire?

Where is the Frith of Tay? Name the chief towns in Fife. Where are the Pentland Hills? What are the towns in West Lothian? Where is Cairngorm? For what is it noted? What are the principal towns in Berwickshire? Name the cape on the north-east of this county. What are the chief towns in Renfrewshire? For what manufactures is Paisley famed? Where were the kings of Scotland formerly crowned? Which is the chief town in the Highlands? Where was a battle fought between the King's troops and the Jacobite insurgents in 1715? How many universities are there in Scotland? Which is the oldest? What place is celebrated for the manufacture of table-linen?

Where were the English completely defeated by King Robert Bruce? Where was Queen Mary born? For what is Carron famous? Where was John Knox the famous reformer born? What town on the Tweed is celebrated for the beautiful ruins of its abbey? Name the chief towns in Aberdeenshire. How far do the Grampians extend? What are the principal lochs in Inverness-shire? Where is Kinnaird's Head? What are the three capes on the north of Scotland? Where is Loch Fyne? On what river is Stirling situated? Where is the Sound of Isla? Which are the two most northerly counties in Scotland? Name the county in the south-west of Scotland. Name the three counties on the south of Aberdeenshire.

IRELAND

Is bounded on the North, South, and West, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the East by the Irish Sea and St George's Channel. It is divided into four provinces, —UL'STER, LEIN'STER, MUN'STER, and CON'NAUGHT, —and into thirty-two counties:—namely, in *Ulster*, An'trim, Down, Armagh', Mon'aghan, Cav'an, Ferman'agh, Tyrone', Londonderry, Donegal';—in *Leinster*, Louth, East Meath, West Meath, Long'ford, King's County, Kildare', Dub'lin, Wick'low, Car'low, Queen's County, Kilken'ny, Wex'ford;—in *Munster*, Tippera'ry, Wa'terford, Cork, Kef'ry, Lim'erick, Clare;—in *Connaught*, Gal'way, May'o, Sli'go, Lei'trim, Roscom'mon.

CHIEF TOWNS in ANTRIM.—*An'trim*, on Lough Ne'agh; *Belfast'*, with a college, at the head of Car'rickfergus Bay, noted for its linen manufactures; *Car'rickfer'gus*, on the same bay, north-east from Belfast.

DOWN.—*Downpat'rick*, near Strang'ford Bay; *New'ry*, on the Newry; *Donaghadee'*, on the north-east coast, twenty-one miles from Portpatrick in Scotland.

ARMAGH.—*Armagh*, on the Cal'len, the seat of an archbishop who is primate of all Ireland.

MONAGHAN.—*Monaghan*, in the centre of the county.

CAVAN.—*Cavan*, on a river of the same name.

FERMANAGH.—*Enniskil'len*, on an island almost in the narrowest part of Lough Erne.

TYRONE.—*Dungan'non*, in the south-east of the county; *Strabané'*, on the Foyle.

LONDONDERRY.—*Londonderry*, on the Foyle; *Cole'rainé'*, on the Bann.

DONEGAL.—*Donegal*, on Donegal Bay; *Ballyshan'non*, at the mouth of the Erne.

LOUTH.—*Drogh'eda*, near the mouth of the Boyne, near the field of the battle of the Boyne, in which William III. defeated James II.; *Dundalk*, on Dundalk Bay; *Carlingford*, on Carlingford Bay.

EAST MEATH.—*Trim*, on the Boyne; *Nav'an*, farther down, at the junction of the Blackwater and the Boyne.

WEST MEATH.—*Mullingar*', in the centre of the county; *Athlone*', on the Shan'non.

LONGFORD.—*Longford*, on the Cam'lin, a branch of the Shannon; *Lanes'borough*, on the Shannon.

KING'S COUNTY.—*Phil'ipstown*, on the Grand Canal; *Birr*, on a branch of the Shannon.

KILDARE.—*Kildare*, near the middle of the county; *Athy*', on the Barrow; *Naas*, near the Grand Canal; *Maynooth*', in the north of the county, with a college for the education of the Roman-catholic clergy.

DUBLIN.—DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, with a celebrated university, on a beautiful bay at the mouth of the Liffey; *Swords*, north from Dublin.

WICKLOW.—*Wicklow*, on the coast; *Ark'low*, near the mouth of the Avo'ca.

CARLOW.—*Carlow*, on the Bar'row; *Leigh'lin*, farther south, on the Barrow.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—*Ma'ryborough*, near the centre of the county; *Portar'linton*, northward, on the Barrow.

KILKENNY.—*Kilkenny*, on the Nore, in the neighbourhood of marble quarries.

WEXFORD.—*Wexford*, at the mouth of the Sla'ney; *Enniscor'thy*, higher up, on the Slaney; *New Ross*, on the Barrow.

TIPPERARY.—*Tipperary*, on a branch of the Suir;

Olonnell', on the Suir; *Cash'el*, east from Tipperary, long the see of an archbishop.

WATERFORD.—*Waterford*, at the mouth of the Suir, a large seaport.

CORK.—*Cork*, at the mouth of the Lee, with a college; *Yough'al*, at the mouth of the Blackwater; *Kinsalé*, at the mouth of the Bandon; *Ban'don* or *Ban'donbridge*, higher up on the Bandon.

KERRY. — *Tralee'*, on Tralee Bay; *Din'gle*, on Dingle Bay; *Killar'ney*, on the Lake of Killarney.

LIMERICK.—*Limerick*, on the Shannon, the fourth city in Ireland.

CLARE.—*En'nis*, on the Fergus, a branch of the Shannon.

GALWAY.—*Galway*, on Galway Bay with a college; *Tu'am*, north-east from Galway, once the see of an archbishop.

MAYO.—*Castlebar'*, inland, east from Clew Bay; *Ballinrobe'*, east of Lough Mask.

SLIGO.—*Sligo*, in the north-east, on Sligo Bay.

LEITRIM.—*Car'rick*, on the Shannon; *Lei'trim*, higher up on the same river.

ROSCOMMON.—*Roscommon*, west from Lough Ree; *Boyle*, in the north, on a river of the same name.

BAYS and HARBOURS.—*Carrickfer'gus Bay*, or *Bel-fast Lough*, between Antrim and Down; *Strang'ford Bay*, in the north-east of Down; *Car'lingford Bay*, between Down and Louth; *Dundalk' Bay*, to the east of Louth; *Dub'lin Bay*, on the east of Dublin; *Wex'ford Harbour*, on the south-east of Wexford; *Waterford Harbour*, between Waterford and Wexford; *Cork Harbour*, on the south-east of Cork; *Dunman'us Bay*, and *Ban'try Bay*, on the west of Cork.

Kenmare River, on the south-west of Kerry; *Din'gle Bay* and *Tralee Bay*, on the west of Kerry; the *Mouth of the Shan'on*, separating Clare from Limerick and Kerry; *Gal'way Bay*, between Galway and Clare; *Clew Bay*, on the west of Mayo; *Sl'i'go Bay*, on the north-east of Sligo; *Donegal Bay*, on the south of Donegal; *Lough Swil'ly*, in the north-west of Donegal; *Lough Foyle*, between Donegal and Londonderry.

ISLANDS.—*Rath'lin Isle*, to the north of Antrim; *Clare* or *Clear Island*, to the south-west of Cork; the *South Isles of Ar'ran*, at the entrance of Galway Bay; *Clare Island*, at the mouth of Clew Bay; the *Isle of Ach'il*, to the west of Mayo; the *North Isles of Arran*, to the west of Donegal.

CAPIES. — *Mal'in Head*, on the north of Donegal; *Fair Head*, on the north-east of Antrim; *Howth Head*, on the east of Dublin; *Carn'sore Point*, on the south-east of Wexford; *Cape Olear*, on the south of Clare or Clear Island; *Miz'zen Head*, on the south-west of Cork; *Loop Head*, on the south-west of Clare; *Slyne Head*, on the west of Galway; *Ur'ris Head*, on the north-west of Mayo.

MOUNTAINS. — The *Mountains of Mourne*, in the south of Down; *Mount Neph'in*, in Mayo, ten miles north from Castlebar; *Croagh Pat'rick*, in the south-west of Mayo; *Sliebh-Bloom'*, in King's County and Queen's County; the *Wick'low Mountains*, in Wicklow; *Man'gerton* and *Macgil'licuddy's Reeks*, in Kerry, near the Lake of Killarney.

RIVERS. — The *Foyle* receives the *Mourne* from Tyrone, and flows northward to Lough Foyle; the *Bann* rises in the Mountains of Mourne, flows northward through Lough Neagh, separates Antrim from Londonderry, and falls into the Atlantic; the *Boyne* flows north-

east through East Meath into the Irish Sea below Drogheda; the *Liffey* rises in the Mountains of Wicklow, and flows through Kildare and Dublin into Dublin Bay; the *Sla'ney*, from Wicklow, flows south through Carlow and Wexford, into Wexford Harbour.

The *Bar'row*, from the Sliebh-Bloom Mountains, flows south, forming the eastern boundary of Queen's County and Kilkenny, and falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Nore* runs through Queen's County and Kilkenny into the Barrow; the *Suir* flows through Tipperary, forms part of the northern boundary of Waterford, and joins the Barrow in Waterford Harbour; the *Black'water*, the *Lee*, and the *Ban'don*, flow east through Cork into the Atlantic.

The SHAN'NON flows out of Lough Clean, a small lake to the north of Lough Al'len, in Leitrim, runs south through Loughs Allen, Baf'fin, Ree, and Derg, and proceeds westward into the Atlantic, separating, in its course, Roscommon from Leitrim, Longford, West Meath, and King's County; Galway from King's County and Tipperary; and Clare from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; the *Suck* divides Roscommon from Galway, and joins the Shannon; the *Erne*, from Longford, flows north-west through Lough Erne into Donegal Bay.

LAKES.—*Lough Ne'agh*, between Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh; *Lough Al'len*, in Leitrim; *Lough Baf'fin*, south of Lough Allen; *Lough Ree*, separating Roscommon from Longford and West Meath; *Lough Derg*, separating Galway and Clare from Tipperary; *Lough Conn*, in Mayo; *Lough Mask*, on the borders of Mayo and Galway; *Lough Cor'rib*, in Galway; the *Lake of Killar'ney*, in Kerry, celebrated for its fine scenery.

EXERCISES.—How many provinces are there in Ireland? Name the counties in Ulster. Where is Lough Neagh? What bay separates Antrim from Down? What two towns are situated on this bay? How is Leinster situated? Mention the counties it contains. Describe the course of the Barrow. What large stream joins it from Kilkenny? What river unites with it in Waterford Harbour? Describe the course of this river. What are the counties in Munster? Name the three principal rivers in Cork. What is the name of the beautiful lake in Kerry? What are the two mountains in the neighbourhood of this lake?

Name the counties in Connaught. Where does the Shannon rise? Describe its course. What bay is on the west of Mayo? Where is Lough Erne? Name the towns in Donegal. What bay is on the east of Louth? What are the towns in East Meath? What is the cape on the east of Dublin? On what river is the city of Dublin? Where is Rathlin Isle? How is Lough Foyle situated? What river falls into it? Where is Donegal Bay? Where are the north Isles of Arran? What is the cape on the north of Donegal? Where is Galway Bay? Name the towns in Kerry. What are the bays on the west of Cork?

Where is Cape Clear? Where does this island lie? Where is the other island called Clare? What are the towns in Cork? What river flows through Tipperary? In what province is the county of Wexford? What large river flows through this county? Name the towns in it. What is the cape on the south-east of the county? Name all the counties on the east coast of Ireland. Where is Carlingford Bay? What are the towns in Down? Describe the course of the Bann. Through what loughs does the Shannon flow? Where is the county of Clare? What divides it from Limerick and Kerry? What is the cape on the south-west of Clare? Where is Dingle Bay?

On what river is Waterford situated? Where are the south isles of Arran? Where is Mizzen Head? Which is the largest island on the west of Mayo? What is the cape on the north-west of this county? Where is Lough Corrib? What are the towns in Galway? Name the bay in the north-east of Sligo. Which is the chief town in Fermanagh? What counties border upon Tyrone? What are the chief towns in Londonderry? Where is Fair Head? Where are the Mountains of Mourne? Where is Lough Swilly? Which is the chief town in Queen's County? Where is Lough Conn? On what river is Kilkenny situated?

Where is Mount Nephin? What counties does Lough Derg separate? What county of Ireland lies nearest to Scotland? What separates Ireland from Wales? What parts of Ireland are bounded by the Atlantic? What sea lies between Ireland and England? Where is Athlone? In what county is Philipstown? Name the towns in Longford. Where is Lough Mask? In what province is Roscommon? What river runs through Kildare and Dublin? On what river is Carlow situated? Where is Wexford Harbour? Where is Kenmare River? On what river is the town of Limerick situated? Where is Ennis?

Where is Croagh Patrick? Where was the battle of the Boyne fought? What is Belfast noted for? How far is Donaghadee from Portpatrick? Where is the college for the education of the Roman-catholic clergy? What is the capital of Ireland? Which is the fourth city in Ireland? Who is primate of all Ireland? Which is the most southerly county in Ireland? Name the county in the north-west of Leinster. What are the three most northern counties in Ireland? What county is to the south of Dublin? Name the mountains in this county. What county is in the north-east of Leinster?

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In EUROPE.—*Heligoland*, in the German Ocean ; *Gibraltar*, in the south of Spain ; *Malta* and *Go'zo*, in the Mediterranean.

In ASIA.—The greater part of *Hindustan* ; *As'sam*, *Chittagong*, *Aracan*, *Pegu*, the *Tenas'serim Provinces* (*Martaban*, *Ye*, *Ta'voy*, and *Tenas'serim*) ; the *Eastern Straits Settlements* (*Prince of Wales' Island* or *Pu'lo Penang*, *Province Wel'lesley*, *Malac'ca*, and *Singapore*) ; *Ceylon* ; *Hong Kong*, near *Canton* ; *La'uan*, north-west of *Borneo* ; *A'den*, near the *Red Sea*.

In AUSTRALASIA.—*New South Wales* ; *Queen's Land* ; *Victoria* ; *South Australia* ; *West Australia* ; *Tasmania* ; *New Zealand* ; *Norfolk Island*.

In AFRICA.—*Sierra Leone* ; several settlements on the coast of *Guinea* ; *Cape Colony* ; *Natal* ; *British Caffra'ria* ; the islands of *Ascension* ; *St Helena* ; the *Isle of France* or *Mauritius*.

In NORTH AMERICA.—*Canada* ; *New Brunswick* ; *Nova Scotia* and *Cape Breton* ; *Newfoundland* ; *Prince Edward Island* ; *Honduras* ; *Bermudas* ; *Vancouver Island* ; *British Columbia*.

In S. AMERICA.—That part of *Guiana* comprehending *Demera'ra*, *Essequi'bo*, and *Berbice* ; the *Falkland Islands*.

In the WEST INDIES.—*Jamaica* ; the *Bahamas* ; and almost the whole of the *Caribbee Islands*.

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE OR THE HOLY LAND

WAS bounded on the North by *Syr'ia* ; on the West by the *Mediterranean Sea*, called in the Bible the Great

Sea; on the South by Arabia; and on the East by Arabia and Syria.

Palestine is called also in Scripture the *Land of Oa'naan*; the *Land of Promise*; the *Land of Ju'dah*; the *Land of Is'rael*, and the *Land of the He'brews*.

It was originally inhabited by the *Am'orites* on both sides of the Jor'dan; the *Sido'nians* in the north-west; the *Hi'vites* in the north-east; the *Gir'gashites* or *Gergesenes*, east of the Sea of Galilee; the *Per'izzites*, on the western side of the Jordan; the *Hi'tites*, on the west of the Dead Sea; the *Jeb'usites*, west from the northern part of the Dead Sea, and the *Philis'tines* along the south-west coast.

TRIBES.—*Ash'er*, in the north-west; *Naph'tali*, east of Asher; *Zeb'ulon*, south of Asher; *Is'sachar*, Half Tribe of *Manas'seh*, *E'phraim*, and *Ben'jamin*, west of the Jordan; *Ju'dah*, west from the Dead Sea; *Dan* and *Sim'eon*, in the south-west, on the coast; Half Tribe of *Manas'seh*, *Gad*, and *Reu'ben*, east of the Jordan.

RO'MAN PROVINCES.—*Gal'ilee*, in the north; *Sama'ria*, in the middle; *Jude'a*, in the south; and *Pere'a*, east of the Jordan.

GALILEE (divided into Upper Galilee or Galilee of the Gentiles, and Lower Galilee), comprehending the tribes of

ASHER.—*Tyre* and *Si'don*, famous for their commerce, but no less notorious for their wickedness; *Sarepta* or *Zar'ephath*, where Eli'jah raised the widow's son to life; *Ac'cho* or *Ptolema'is*, all on the coast.

NAPHTALI.—*Ka'desh-Naph'tali*; *Kar'tan* or *Kirja-tha'im*; *Bethsa'ida*, and *Caper'naum*, in the neighbourhood of which our Saviour often preached and performed many miracles; *Chin'nereth*; *Ha'zor*; *Har'osheth* of

the Gentiles ; *Ham'moth-Dor* ; *La'ish* or *Cesare'a-Philip'pi*, near the source of the Jordan.

ZEBULON.—*Jok'neam*, near Mount Car'mel ; *Ta'bor* ; *Ti'be'rias*, on the Sea of Galilee, so called in honour of Tiberius Cesar, where Matthew was found sitting at the receipt of custom ; *Naz'areth*, noted as the place where our Saviour spent the earlier part of his life on earth ; *Ca'na*, of Galilee, where our Saviour performed his first miracle by turning water into wine.

ISSACHAR.—*Jez'reel*, where Na'both was stoned to death by order of Jez'ebel ; *Shu'nem*, where Eli'sha raised a young man from the dead ; *Dab'erath* ; *Na'in*, where Christ restored the widow's son to life ; *A'nem* or *Engan'nim* ; *Beth'shemesh*.

SAMARIA, comprehending the tribe of

EPHRAIM.—SAMA'RIA, the capital of the ten tribes of Israel ; *She'chem* or *Sy'char*, near which was Jacob's well, where Christ conversed with the woman of Samaria ; *Lyd'da*, where Peter healed E'neas, who was sick of the palsy ; *Sha'ron*, *Lasha'ron*, or *Sa'ron*, situated in a district celebrated for its roses ; *Shi'loh*, where Josh'ua divided Canaan among the tribes, and fixed the Tabernacle, which remained here upwards of 300 years.

HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH.—*Cesare'a*, the residence of the Roman governors, where Her'od Agrip'pa was eaten up of worms, and where Paul was tried before Fe'lix and Fes'tus ; and *Dor*, both on the coast ; *Megid'do* ; *Scythop'olis* or *Beth'shan* ; *En dor*, where Samuel appeared to Saul at the witch's incantation ; *Do'than*, where Joseph was sold by his brethren to the Ish'maelites.

JUDEA, comprehending the tribes of

BENJAMIN.—JERU'SALEM, the city of David, formerly called *Je'bus* or *Sa'lem*, the capital of the kingdom of Judah.

This city was about five miles in circumference, and had eleven gates; *Beth'any*, where our Saviour raised Lazarus from the dead; and *Beth'phage*, on the east of Jerusalem; *Jer'icho*, the first city taken by Joshua; *Gib'eon*, where Joshua defeated five kings, on which occasion the sun and moon stood still; *Ra'mah*, where Samuel dwelt and was buried; *Luz* or *Beth'el*, remarkable for Jacob's surprising vision; *Em'maus*, on the road to which our Saviour first appeared to his disciples after his resurrection.

JUDAH.—*Beth'lehem*, the birthplace of our Saviour and of David, near which the angels appeared to the shepherds; *He'bron*, where Abraham was buried; *Ka'desh-Bar'nea*, whence Moses sent the spies; *Makke'dah*, near which Joshua defeated and hanged the five kings who had made war upon Gibeon; *Adul'lam*, near which David concealed himself from Saul in a cave; *Beth'shemesh*, where the ark was restored, and where fifty thousand and seventy of the inhabitants were slain for looking into it; *Kir'jath-Je'arim*, where the ark remained for a long time.

DAN.—*Jop'pa* or *Jaf'fa*, in the north-west, on the coast, where the prophet Jo'nah embarked for Tar'shish, and Peter restored Dor'cas to life; *Gath*, the city of Goli'ath the giant; *Ek'ron*; *Ash'dod* or *Azo'tus*, near the coast, where stood the famous temple of Da'gon; *Tim'nath*, where Samson slew the lion; *Ai'jalon*; *Arimathe'a*, where Joseph the honourable counsellor dwelt.

SIMEON.—*Beer'-sheba*, where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob dwelt: in the neighbouring desert, Ha'gar, fleeing with Ish'mael, was visited by an angel; *Hor'math*; *Ge'rar*; *Ga'za*, the gates of which Samson carried almost to Hebron; *As'kelon* on the coast, a noted city of the Philistines.

PEREA, comprehending the

HALF TRIBE of MANASSEH.—*Ge'shur* ; *Go'lan* ; *Chora'zin* ; *Mag'dala* and *Dalmanu'tha*, on the Sea of Galilee ; *Ash'taroth-Kar'naim*, the residence of Og, king of Ba'shan ; *Ed'rei* ; *Gad'ara*, near which two men possessed with devils were healed by Christ.

GAD.—*Ra'moth-Gil'ead*, where A'hab, king of Israel, was slain by an arrow ; *Kar'kor*, where Gideon defeated the Mid'ianites, and slew their two kings ; *Suc'coth* ; *Mahana'im*, so called from Jacob's vision of two hosts of angels ; *Ja'bes-Gil'ead* ; *Penu'el* or *Peni'el*, near the Jab'bok.

REUBEN.—*Hesh'bon* ; *Ja'haz*, where Moses defeated Si'hon, king of the Amorites ; *Be'zer* or *Boz'rah* ; *Med'eba* ; *Bethab'ara*, where John baptized, and near which the Israelites crossed the Jordan.

MOUNTAINS.—*Leb'anon*, on the north of Palestine, divided into two ranges, Lib'anus on the west and Anti-Lib'anus on the east ; *Car'mel*, in the north-west of the Half Tribe of Manasseh, west of the Jordan, where Elijah offered his famed sacrifice, when the four hundred and fifty prophets of Ba'al were slain : there is another Carmel in Judah, where Na'bal and Ab'igail lived, and in a cave of this mountain, near En'gedi, David surprised Saul ; *Mount Ta'bor*, supposed to be the place of Christ's transfiguration, in the south of Zebulun ; *Gil'boa*, noted for the total defeat of the Hebrews, and the death of Saul and his three sons, and *Her'mon*, in Manasseh, west of the Jordan ; *Ga'ash*, where Joshua was buried ; *Ebal* and *Ger'izim*, where Joshua promulgated the law : on Gerizim the Samar'itans built a temple at which they worshipped in preference to that at Jersusalem ; *E'phraim*, where Mi'cah and the idolatrous priest lived, in the tribe of Ephraim.

Z'ion, *A'cra*, *Mori'ah*, and *Bez'etha*, on which Jerusalem was built; *Mount Cal'vary*, on the west of the city, where our Saviour was crucified, and *Ol'ivet* or the *Mount of Olives*, on the east of it. On *Moriah*, God commanded Abraham to offer up his son Isaac, and afterwards Solomon's temple was built upon it. Of the mountains of *Ab'arim*, in the tribe of Reuben, the most noted are the *Heights of Ne'bo*, *Pe'or*, *Pis'gah*, and *Ba'al*. From *Pisgah*, Moses viewed the promised Land, and here he died and was buried; *Gi'lead*, famed for its balm, on the east and south of the Half Tribe of Manasseh, and the north of Gad; *Her'mon*, *Sir'ion* or *S'ion*, on the north-east of Manasseh: Scripture alludes to the frequent dews which fall upon this mountain; *Ba'shan*, in the Half Tribe of Manasseh, east of the Jordan, noted for its rich pastures, fine cattle, and stately oaks.

RIVERS.—The *Waters of Leb'anon* flow south-west through the tribe of Asher; the *Ki'shon*, in which a great part of Sis'era's army was drowned, flows north-west through Issachar and Zebulon; the *Ka'nah* flows west, forming part of the boundary between Ephraim and the Half Tribe of Manasseh; the *Ga'ash*, between Dan and Ephraim; the *So'rek*, with its tributary the *Esh'col*, so called from the large cluster of grapes which Caleb and Joshua carried thence when they spied the land, rises in the mountains of Judah, near Jerusalem, and flows south-west through Judah and Simeon; the *Be'sor*, where two hundred of David's men, being overtaken by sickness, remained, while with four hundred he pursued the Am'alekites who burned Zik'lag, flows west through Simeon; the *River of Egypt* or *Si'hor* forms the south-western boundary of Palestine:—all these flow into the Mediterranean Sea.

The *Jor'dan* rises in Anti-Libanus, flows south through the Waters of Me'rom and the Sea of Galilee, and falls into the Dead Sea; the *Ar'non*, forming the eastern and southern boundary of Reuben, falls into the Dead Sea; the *Jab'bok*, near which Jacob wrestled with the angel, flows north-west through Gad and joins the Jordan; the *Gad'ara* flows through the Half Tribe of Manasseh, and falls into the Jordan south of the Sea of Galilee; the *Kid'ron* or *Cédron*, which Christ crossed in his way to the garden of Gethsem'ane, rises north of Jerusalem, and flows south-east into the Dead Sea; the *Chérith*, in Ephraim, on the banks of which Elijah was fed by ravens, falls into the Jordan.

LAKES.—The *Waters of Me'rom* or *Upper Lake*, near which Joshua overcame the confederated Canaanitish kings; the *Sea of Gal'ilee*, or *Lake of Gennes'areth*, or *Sea of Tibé'rias*, or *Sea of Chin'nereth*,—celebrated for Christ's walking on its waters, stilling the tempest, causing the miraculous draught of fishes, etc.,—between Manasseh on the east, and Naphtali, Zebulon, and Issachar, on the west; the *Sea of Já'zer*, in the east of Gad; the *Dead Sea*, or *Lake of Sod'om*, or *Sea of the Plain*, or *Salt Sea*, once a beautiful and fertile district, where Sodom, Gomor'rah, Ad'mah, and Zebo'im were situated.

PLAINS, VALLEYS, WOODS, ETC.—The *Plain of Megid'do* or *Jez'reel*, where Josi'ah, king of Judah, was slain, in Issachar and Zebulon; the three *Plains of Sha'ron*, one in the west of Ephraim and Manasseh, another in the east of Zebulon, and a third in Gad; the *Plain of Mo'reh*, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, in the north of Ephraim; the *Valley of Ac'hor*, where A'chan was stoned to death for having concealed part of the accursed spoil

at the taking of Jericho, contrary to the express command of Joshua; the *Wilderness of Judéa*, along the west bank of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, where John the Baptist began his public ministry, and where our Saviour fasted forty days, and was tempted of the devil; the *Valley of Hin'nom*, where the Jews sacrificed their children to the idol Mo'loch; the *Valley of Sha'veh* or *King's Dale*, the *Valley of Jehosh'aphat*, and the *Valley of Reph'aim*, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem.

In the north-west of Judah are the *Valley of Zeph'athah*, the *Valley of E'lah*, where David slew Goliath of Gath; the *Forest of Ha'reth*, where David hid himself from Saul; the *Plain of Mam're*, where Abraham entertained three angels, south of Hebron. On the west of the Dead Sea are the *Valley of Salt*, where David smote the Syrians; the *Wilderness of Ma'on*; the *Wilderness of Jer'uel*; the *Widerness of Ziph*; and the *Wilderness of Teko'ah*,—of which city A'mos the prophet was a herdsman; the *Wood of Ephraim*, in Gad, where Ab'salom's army was defeated and himself slain by Jo'ab.

EXERCISES.—How was Palestine bounded? By what names is it called in Scripture? Where did Eliasha raise a young man from the dead? Where was Matthew found sitting at the receipt of custom? By whom was Palestine originally inhabited? Where was Cesarea-Philippi situated? Where did Elijah raise the widow's son to life? In what tribe was Jezreel situated? For what was it noted? By what name is the Mediterranean called in the Bible? In what tribes and provinces were the two towns Bethshemesh? Name the tribes among whom Palestine was divided. Tell their situations. For what was Nain remarkable? What were the Roman provinces, and how were they situated?

In what tribe was Cana of Galilee? For what was it noted? How was Galilee divided? Mention the tribes which it comprehended. For what was Nazareth noted? Where and how were Tyre and Sidon situated? For what were they famous? In the neighbourhood of what towns did our Saviour often preach and perform many miracles? How was Tiberias situated? Why was it so called? What tribes were comprehended in Samaria? Where was Joseph sold by his brethren? What tribes were comprehended in Judea? What was the capital of the ten tribes of Israel?

In what tribe and province was Emmaus? What occurred on the road to this place? Name the capital of the kingdom of Judah. Near what city was Jacob's well? What occurred there? In what tribe was Ramah? What was Jerusalem formerly called? For what was Joppa or Jaffa noted? Where were Bethany and Bethphage situated? What was

the circumference of Jerusalem? How many gates had it? In what tribe was Cesarea situated? For what was Shiloh remarkable? How long did the tabernacle remain at Shiloh? For what was Bethany noted? For what was Cesarea remarkable?

Where did Peter heal Eneas? What was his disease? For what was Luz or Bethel remarkable? Name the first city in Palestine taken by Joshua. In what tribe was Sharon situated? By what other names was it known? For what was the district celebrated? On what occasion did the sun and moon stand still? For what was Endor noted? Where were the residence and burial-place of Samuel? Where was Askelon situated? What remarkable event happened at Bethlehem? For what was Bethabara noted? What other event occurred near this place? What tribes were comprehended in Perea? Whom did Moses defeat at Jahaz?

Name the towns in the Half Tribe of Manasseh on the Sea of Galilee. Near what place did the angels appear to the shepherds? In what tribe was Hebron? Why was Mahanaim so called? For what was Kadesh-Barnea noted? Of what city did Samson carry off the gates? In what tribe was Heshbon? What occurred at Makkedah? In what tribe was Ramoth-Gilead? What event occurred there? Who was buried in Hebron? Name the residence of Og, king of Bashan. Where did David conceal himself from Saul? What occurred near Gadara? Where did Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob dwell?

Where was Lebanon situated? For what was Bashan noted? For what was Bethshemesh in Judah remarkable? What happened at Timnath? What occurred in the desert near Beersheba? In what tribes were the two mountains Carmel situated? What is supposed of Mount Tabor? In what Tribe was Gath? Who belonged to this city? For what is Mount Ephraim noted? Where was Ashdod or Azotus situated? What famous temple stood there? Name the mountains on which Jerusalem was built. What cities were situated in the district now occupied by the Dead Sea? In what direction do the Waters of Lebanon flow?

Where was Hermon, Sirion, or Sion situated? What allusion is made to it in Scripture? What occurred near the Waters of Merom? . Where was the valley of Elah situated? What happened there? By what names is the Sea of Galilee called? What happened in the Kishon? What event took place on Carmel, in the north-west of Manasseh? How was Mount Calvary situated? For what was it famous? Of what tribes did the Kanah form part of the boundary? In what tribe was the Cherith? What event occurred on the banks of this river? Where was Joshua buried? For what is Moriah remarkable?

Through what tribe did the Gadara flow? For what is Gilboa noted? What river flowed between Dan and Ephraim? For what were Ebal and Gerizim remarkable? For what was the Besor noted? Into what sea does the Jordan fall? In what tribe were the mountains of Abarim? Name the most noted heights of this range. From which of them did Moses view the Promised Land? Why was the Eshcol so called? For what was Mount Gilead famed? Who was a herdsman of Tekoah? What river forms the south-western boundary of Palestine? Into what does it flow? In what tribe was the wood of Ephraim situated? For what was it remarkable?

Where does the Jordan rise? Through what lakes does it flow? For what is the Sea of Galilee celebrated? Where was the Wilderness of Judea? What remarkable events happened there? Where was the Sea of Jazor situated? What did the Jews do in the Valley of Hinnom? By what names was the Dead Sea called? What happened in the Valley of Achor? Where were the three plains of Sharon situated? Where did Abraham entertain the three Angels? Where was the Valley of Moreh situated? Where was the Valley of Salt? What happened there?

EGYPT OR MIZ'RAIM

WAS bounded on the North by the Mediterranean; West by the Deserts of Lib'ya; South by Ethio'pia; East by the Red Sea and Arabia. It was watered throughout its whole extent by the Nile.

Divisions and Chief Towns.

UPPER EGYPT.—*No* or *Thebes*, on the Nile; *Sye'ne*, in the south, on the Nile, near the borders of Ethiopia,

MIDDLE EGYPT.—*Noph* or *Mem'phis*, on the Nile, near which are the famous pyramids; *Bab'ylon*, on the Nile, where some suppose St Peter to have written his first Epistle.

LOWER EGYPT.—*Zo'an* or *Ta'nis*; *Sin* or *Pelu'sium*, on the coast; *Alexan'dria*, on the coast, founded by Alexander the Great; *Tah'panhes*; *A'ven* or *Beth'shemesh*, called also *On* or *Heliop'olis*; *Mig'dol*; *Ram'ses* (now Cairo), on the Nile, whence the Israelites took their departure; *Pi'thom* and *Raam'ses*, two cities for the building of which the Hebrews made brick; *Suc'coth*, where the Israelites on their journey first set up their tents; *Phib'eseth*.

ARABIA

WAS bounded on the North by Palestine, Syria, and Chalde'a; West by Egypt and the Red Sea; South by the Erythræ'an Sea; and East by the Persian Gulf.

DIVISIONS.—*Arabia Petra'a*, in the north-west; *Arabia Felix*, in the west and south; *Arabia Deser'ta*, in the east and in the interior.

TRIBES.—*Am'monites*, *Mo'abites*, *E'domites*, *Am'alekites*, *Mid'ianites*, *Ish'maelites*, etc.

TOWNS.—*Rab'bath* or *Philadel'phia*; *Be'la* or *Zo'ar*, on the south of the Dead Sea; *E'zion-ga'ber*, on the eastern gulf of the Red Sea, from which the ships of Solomon traded to O'phir; *E'lath*, on the same gulf.

MOUNTAINS.—*Se'ir*; *Hor*, where *A'aron* died; *Ho'reb*, where *Mo'ses* saw the burning bush; *Si'nai*, where the Lord delivered The Ten Commandments to *Moses*.

PLACES MENTIONED IN THE ROUTE OF THE ISRAELITES.—*Ma'rah*, the waters of which the Israelites could not drink on account of their bitterness, but which were made sweet by *Moses* casting into them a tree that had been shown him by the Lord; *Elim*, where were twelve wells and seventy palm trees; the *Wilderness of Sin*, between *Elim* and *Sinai*; *Reph'idim*, where the Israelites tempted the Lord, and murmured against *Moses* for want of water; *Mer'ibah*, where *Moses* by striking the rock brought water out of it; the *Wilderness of Sinai*; *Taberah*, where the fire of the Lord, which burned among them, was quenched by the prayer of *Moses*; *Kib'roth-Hatta'avah*, where those who lusted for flesh were buried; *Haze'roth*, where *Miriam*, the sister of *Moses*, was smitten with a leprosy for railing against him, and was cured by his prayers; the *Wilderness of Pa'ran*; *Zalmo'nah*; *O'both*.

SYRIA OR A'RAM

WAS bounded on the north by *A'sia Mi'nor*; West by *Asia Minor* and the *Mediterranean*; South by *Palestine* and *Arabia*; and East by *Arabia* and the *Euphra'tes*.

DIVISIONS.—*Syria of Damas'cus*; of *Ma'achah*; of *Ha'math*; of *Zo'bah*; of *Tob*; of *Be'hob*.

RIVERS.—*Ab'ani* and *Phar'par*.

TOWNS.—*An'tioch*, where the disciples were first called Christians; *Damas'cus*, whither *St Paul* was going when he was converted; *Rib'lah*, where *Nebuchadnezzar* put out the eyes of *Zedeki'ah*, and slew his sons; *Tadmor* or *Palmy'ra*, built by *Solomon*; *Seleucia*, whence *Paul* and *Bar'nabas* embarked for

Cy'prus; *Tiph'sah* or *Thap'sacus*, on the Euphrates the north-east boundary of Solomon's kingdom.

MESOPOTA'MIA OR PA'DAN-A'RAM

WAS situated between the rivers Hid'dekel or Ti'gris, on the east, and the Euphrates on the west.

TOWNS.—*Tel'abib*, on the Che'bar, on the banks of which Eze'kiel saw several of his visions; *Car'chemish* or *Circé'sium*, on the Euphrates, near where it is joined by the Chebar; *Ha'ran* or *Char'ran*, near the source of the Chebar, where Te'rah the father of Abraham died; *Ur of the Chaldees'*, near Haran, the birthplace of Abraham; *Reho'both*, on the Tigris.

BABYLO'NIA OR CHALDE'A SOUTH OF MESOPOTAMIA.

TOWNS.—*Bab'ylon*, the most ancient city in the world, founded by Nim'rod, on the Euphrates, in the plain of Shi'nar; *E'rech*, on the Euphrates, below Babylon; *Cal'neh*, on the Tigris, afterwards the celebrated Ctes'iphon; *Ac'cad*, west of the Tigris.

ASSYRIA

WAS situated between the Tigris on the West, and Me'dia and Persia on the East.

TOWNS.—*Nin'evéh*, on the Tigris, founded by Ash'ur, to the inhabitants of which the prophet Jonah was sent to preach; *Re'sen*, on the Tigris, south from Nineveh; *Ca'lah*, still farther south on the Tigris.

PERSIA OR E'LAM AND ME'DIA

WERE situated to the east of Assyria.

TOWNS.—*Shu'shan* or *Su'sa*, the capital of Persia, on the U'lai, where Dan'iel had his vision of the Ram and He-Goat, and where the events related in the Book of Es'ther took place; *Ach'metha*, or *Ecbat'ana*, the capital of Media, where was found the decree of Cy'rus for building the house of God at Jerusalem.

ASIA MINOR

WAS bounded on the North by the Eux'ine Sea ; West by the Propon'tis and Æge'an Sea ; South by the Mediterranean ; and east by the Euphrates and Syria.

DIVISIONS.—*Mys'ia*, *Lyd'ia*, and *Ca'ria*, in the west ; *Lyc'ia*, *Pamphyl'ia*, *Pisid'ia*, and *Cilic'ia*, in the south ; *Cappado'cia*, in the east ; *Pon'tus*, *Paphlago'nia*, and *Bithyn'ia*, in the north ; and *Phryg'ia*, *Galá'tia*, and *Lycao'nia*, in the centre.

MYSIA.—*Tro'as*, on the coast, where St Paul often preached, where he planted a church, and had a vision in the night of a man of Macedo'nia, who said " Come over and help us ;" *As'sos*, on the coast, south of Troas, where Paul embarked for Jerusalem ; *Adramyt'tium*, on the coast, east of Assos, in a ship belonging to which Paul sailed for Italy ; *Per'gamos*, in the south.

LYDIA.—*Eph'esus*, near the coast, to the Christians of which Paul wrote an Epistle ; here also was the famous temple of Dia'na ; *Smyr'na*, on the coast, north from Ephesus ; *Sar'dis* and *Philadel'phia*, east from Smyrna ; *Thyat'ira*, in the north.

CARIA.—*Mil'e'tus*, in the north-west, on the coast, where Paul sent for the elders of the church of Ephesus, to whom he gave solemn charges ; *Cni'dus*, on the south-west coast, which Paul passed on his way to Rome.

LYCIA.—*Pa'tara*, in the south, on the coast, at which Paul touched on his way from Macedonia to Jerusalem ; *My'ra*, in the south, on the coast, where Paul embarked in a ship of Alexandria for Italy.

PAMPHYLIA.—*Per'ga*, where Paul and Bar'nabas preached ; *Attali'a*, from which Paul sailed for Antioch.

PISIDIA.—*An'tioch*, where Paul and Barnabas preached

till a persecution stirred up by the Jews obliged them to leave the place.

PHRYGIA.—*Laodice'a*, in the south-west; *Colos'se*, near Laodicea, to the inhabitants of which Paul addressed an Epistle from Rome; *Hierap'olis*, north of Laodicea.

LYCAONIA.—*Ico'nium*, *Der'be*, and *Lys'tra*, where Paul and Barnabas preached the Gospel. At Lystra, Timothy was born, and Paul and Barnabas healed a man who had been lame from his birth; here they were taken for Mer'cury and Ju'piter, and Paul was nearly stoned to death. *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamos*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea*; in these towns were the seven churches mentioned in the book of Revelation.

MACEDO'NIA

WAS situated to the north of Greece.

TOWNS.—*Neap'olis*, on the south-east coast, where Paul arrived from the island of Samothra'cia; *Philip'pi*, north-west of Neapolis, the first place in Europe where Paul preached the Gospel. Here he and Si'las were miraculously set free from prison, on which occasion the jailer was converted with his whole house: to the inhabitants of this city Paul addressed an Epistle. *Amphip'olis* and *Apollo'nia*, through which Paul and Silas passed after their deliverance from the prison at Philippi; *Thessalon'i'ca*, on the coast, to the inhabitants of which Paul wrote two Epistles: he was obliged to leave this city by night, on account of a tumult excited by the Jews. *Bere'a*, west of Thessalònica, where Paul preached with great success; *Nicop'olis*, in the south-west, where Paul wintered and wrote his Epistle to Titus.

GREECE.

TOWNS.—*Ath'ens*, in At'tica, the most celebrated city of antiquity for learning and the liberal arts. Here

Paul preached and disputed with the philosophers ; on which occasion, among others, Dionys'ius the Areop'agite, and a woman named Dam'aris, were converted ; *Cor'inth*, in Acha'ia, where Paul planted a church, and to the inhabitants of which he wrote two Epistles.

ITALY.

TOWNS.—*Rhe'gium*, on the south-west coast, at which Paul touched on his voyage to Rome ; *Pute'oli*, on the coast, where he spent seven days ; *Ap'pii Fo'rum* and *The Three Taverns*, where the Christians of Rome met Paul ; ROME, to the inhabitants of which Paul wrote an Epistle ; where he lived two years and preached the Gospel ; and where he was afterwards beheaded.

ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

CYPRUS.—*Sal'amis*, on the east coast, where Paul and Barnabas preached ; *Pa'phos*, on the west coast, where Paul converted Ser'gius Pau'lus the governor, and struck El'ymas the sorcerer with blindness ; CRETE (Candia) ; *Pheni'ce*, on the south-west coast ; and *Lase'a*, on the south coast, near the Fair Havens : Titus was the first bishop of Crete ; CLAU'DA, south from Crete ; MEL'ITA (Malta), south from Sicily, where Paul and his companions were shipwrecked on their voyage to Rome ; the natives imagined Paul was a god, because he shook a viper off his hand without receiving any hurt from it : here he healed the father of Pub'lius, who lay sick of a fever ; SI'CILY (*Syr'acuse*), on the south-east coast, at which Paul tarried three days on his way to Rome.

ISLANDS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

CO'OS and RHODES, which Paul sailed past on his voyage to Jerusalem ; PAT'MOS, whither St John was banished by Domit'ian, and where he wrote the Book of Revelation ; SA'MOS, north of Patmos ; CHI'OS, north-west

of Samos; LES'BOS, north of Chios; MITYLE'NE, at which Paul touched as he sailed from Corinth to Jerusalem; SAMOTHRACIA, in the north of the Ægean Sea.

EXERCISES.—How was Egypt bounded? By what river was it watered? From what place did the Israelites take their departure? Where did they first set up their tents? How was Arabia bounded? By what tribes was it inhabited? What towns were situated on the eastern gulf of the Red Sea? Name the places mentioned in the route of the Israelites. What remarkable event occurred at Meribah? How was Syria or Aram bounded? Where were the disciples first called Christians? What took place at Riblah? What town was the north-east border of Solomon's kingdom? Where was Mesopotamia situated? What took place on the banks of the river Chebar? Where did Terah die? Name the birthplace of Abraham? Where was Babylonia situated? By whom was Babylon founded, and where was it situated? Where was Assyria situated?

On what river was Nineveh situated? By whom was it founded? Which of the prophets was sent to preach to its inhabitants? Where were Persia and Media situated? At what place had Daniel his vision? Name the capital of Media. What decree was found there? What were the boundaries of Asia Minor? Name its divisions. Where was Troas? What took place there? For what was Ephesus noted? Where was Smyrna? How was Miletus situated? When Paul was there, for whom did he send? Whither was he going when he touched at Patara? At what place did he embark for Italy? Who preached at Perga? What obliged Paul and Barnabas to leave Antioch? Where was Timothy born? What took place at Lystra?

How was Macedonia situated? Name the first place in Europe where Paul preached the Gospel? What events occurred there? What city was Paul obliged to leave by night? On what account did he leave it? Where did Paul dispute with the philosophers? Who were converted on this occasion? Where was Corinth situated? Where was Rhegium? At what place did Paul spend seven days? Where did the Christians of Rome meet him? How long did he live in Rome? Where was Salamis? Who preached there? What occurred at Paphos? Who was the first bishop of Crete? What took place at Melita? For what was Patmos noted? Where was Paul beheaded? Name the towns in which were the seven churches mentioned in the book of Revelation.

PROBLEMS ON MAPS.

I.—To find the Latitude of a given place on the Map.—**RULE.**—If the given place is situated on a parallel, the end of it on either side will show the latitude. If the place is not so situated, measure with the compasses the distance between it and the nearest parallel; then place one foot of the compasses on the same parallel on either side of the map, and the other will point out the latitude nearly.*

Example.—What is the latitude of Edinburgh? Ans. 56° North.—What is the latitude of Constantinople? Ans. 41° N.—What is the latitude of Port Jackson? Ans. 34° South.—What is the latitude of York? Ans. 54° N.

* Latitude and Longitude are reckoned in degrees, minutes, and seconds. Degrees are marked by a small (°) placed after and a little above the figures; minutes by one acute accent ('); and seconds by two acute accents ("): thus Lat. 40° 15' 30" N. means latitude forty degrees fifteen minutes thirty seconds north. If the figures on the side of the map increase upwards, the latitude is north; if they increase downwards, it is south.

II.—*To find the Longitude of a given place on the Map.*—**RULE.**—If the given place is situated on a meridian, the end of it at the top or bottom of the map will show the longitude. If the place is not so situated, lay a line or rod over the given place, so as to cut the same degree at the top and bottom of the map,—the degree thus found is the longitude of the place.*

Ex.—What is the longitude of Archangel? Ans. 39° East.—What is the longitude of Liverpool? Ans. 3° West.—What is the longitude of Paris? Ans. 24° E.—What is the longitude of Lisbon? Ans. 9° W.—What is the longitude of Moscow? Ans. $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.

III.—*To find a place on the Map of which the Latitude and Longitude are given.*—**RULE.**—Place a rod over the given longitude at the top and bottom of the map; measure with a pair of compasses the distance between the given latitude and the nearest parallel, and keeping one foot of the compasses on the parallel, the other applied to the edge of the rod will point out the place required.

Ex.—What place is that of which the latitude is 60° N., and longitude 30° E.? Ans. St Petersburg.—What place is that of which the latitude is $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., and longitude 0? Ans. London.—What place has nearly 49° N. latitude, and 24° E. longitude? Ans. Paris.—What place is situate in 56° N. latitude, and nearly 3° W. longitude? Ans. Edinburgh.—What place has 31° N. latitude, and 30° E. longitude? Ans. Alexandria,

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

THE Terrestrial Globe is an artificial representation of the Earth, with the various circles for determining the position of places on its surface. It revolves upon an axis, and is surrounded by a brass ring called the brazen or universal meridian, and is supported in a flat frame which represents the rational horizon. On the brazen meridian are marked the degrees of latitude; and on the horizon the points of the mariner's compass, the months and days of the year, and the signs and degrees of the zodiac. The hour-circle, on which are marked the hours of the day, is placed round the north pole. The quadrant of Altitude is a thin slip of brass divided from 0 to 90° in one direction, and from 0 to 18° in the other.

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

PROB. 1. *To find the latitude and longitude of a place.*—**RULE.**—Bring the place to that side of the brazen meridian which is numbered from the equator to the poles; the degree on the meridian above the place is its latitude; and the degree of the equator cut by the meridian is its longitude.

Ex.—What are the latitude and longitude of Lima? Ans. Lat. 12° 0' S., Long. 77° 4' W.

Find the latitude and longitude of Canton, Washington, Moscow, Cairo.

PROB. 2. *The latitude and longitude of a place being given, to find that place.*—**RULE.**—Turn the globe till the given longitude on the equator comes to the brass meridian, then under the given latitude is the place required.

Ex.—What place is that whose latitude is 46° 49' N., and longitude 71° 16' W. Ans. Quebec.

Find those places whose latitudes and longitudes are Lat. 43° 53' S., Long. 147° 25' E., Lat. 33° 0' S., Long. 71° 39' W., Lat. 40° 0' N., Long. 117° 0' E.

* If the figures increase from left to right, the longitude is east; if from right to left, the longitude is west.

PROB. 3. *To find the distance between any two given places.*—**RULE.**—Lay the quadrant of altitude over the two given places,—the zero or 0° on the one, then the number over the other will show their distance in degrees; multiply this by $69\frac{1}{2}$ to bring it to English, or by 60 to bring it to geographical miles. When the distance is more than 90° , stretch a thread from the one place to the other, and find the number of degrees on the equator.

Ex.—What is the distance between London and Constantinople? **Ans.** $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or 1350 Geog. miles.

Find the distance between London and Vienna, London and Bombay, Paris and St Petersburg.

PROB. 4. *Given the hour of the day at one place, to find the hour at any other place.*—**RULE.**—Bring the place at which the hour is given to the brass meridian, and set the hour-circle to 12, then turn the globe till the other place comes to the meridian, and the hours passed over on the circle is the difference of time between the two places. If the place is to the east of that at which the hour is given, add the hours passed over, otherwise subtract them from the hour at the other place.

Ex.—When it is ten o'clock in the morning at London, what is the time at St Petersburg? **Ans.** Twelve o'clock noon.

When it is noon at London, what is the time at Calcutta? at Washington? at Pekin? at Rome?

PROB. 5. *To rectify the globe for the latitude of any place.*—**RULE.**—Elevate the north or south pole, according as the given place is north or south of the equator, till its height above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place.

Ex.—Rectify the globe for London and for Hobart Town? **Ans.** For London elevate the north pole $51^{\circ} 31'$ above the horizon; and for Hobart Town elevate the south pole $42^{\circ} 53'$ above the horizon.

Rectify the globe for Mexico, Pekin, Cape of Good Hope, Cairo, Quito.

PROB. 6. *To find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and his declination for any given day.*—**RULE.**—Find the day of the month on the wooden horizon, against which, in the adjoining circle of signs, will be found the sign and degree in which the sun is for that day: bring the same sign and degree of the ecliptic to the brass meridian, and the degree on the meridian over the sun's place is the declination.

Ex.—What is the sun's place in the ecliptic, and his declination, on the 25th December? **Ans.** Capricorn 4° , dec. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and his declination on the 15th day of each month of the year.

PROB. 7. *Given a place in the torrid zone, to find on what two days of the year the sun will be vertical there.*—**RULE.**—Find the latitude of the place; turn the globe and observe what two points of the ecliptic pass under that latitude; find these two points in the circle of signs on the wooden horizon, and opposite to them are the days required.

Ex.—On what two days of the year will the sun be vertical at Bombay? **Ans.** May 15th and July 28th.

On what two days of the year will the sun be vertical at Batavia? at Lima? at Mexico? and at Benccoolen?

PROB. 8. *Given the place, day of the month, and hour, to find where the sun is then vertical.*—**RULE.**—Find the sun's declination for the given day; bring the given place to the brass meridian, and set the hour-circle to the given hour; turn the globe till the index points to 12 noon,* then under the degree of the sun's declination on the meridian is the place which has the sun vertical at the given hour, and all the other places under the meridian have noon.

Ex.—Where is the sun vertical on the 7th January when it is 9 in the morning at Edinburgh? *Ans.* In Lat. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., Long. $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E., or very near St Felix in Madagascar.

Where is the sun vertical on the 1st April and 10th July when it is 10 o'clock in the morning at London? at Washington? at Paris? and at St Petersburg?

PROB. 9. *Given the place, day of the month, and hour, to find where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon or midnight, and where it is evening or morning twilight.*—**RULE.**—Find the place to which the sun is vertical at the given hour; rectify the globe for the latitude of the place, and bring it to the brass meridian; the sun is rising to all those places on the western edge, and setting to all those on the eastern edge of the horizon; it is noon to all those places under the upper half of the meridian, and midnight to all those under the lower half; all places 18° below the western edge of the horizon have morning, and all 18° under the eastern edge have evening twilight.

Ex.—When it is 5 o'clock in the morning at Edinburgh on 10th February, to what places is the sun rising, setting, &c.?—*Ans.* Rising at Tver, Kiev, in Russia; Adrianople, in Turkey; the islands in the Archipelago; Derna, Lake Tchad, and Loango, in Africa; setting at Agattou Island, Lisiansky's Island, in the North Pacific; and 166° W. on the equator; noon at the eastern part of Sumatra; Johr, in the Eastern Peninsula; Tching-tou, in China; Irkutsk, in Siberia; and midnight at Washington; Kingston, in Jamaica; and Lima, in South America.

PROB. 10. *To find the Antæci, Periæci, and Antipodes to the inhabitants of any place.*†—**RULE I.** Bring the place to the brass meridian, and observe its latitude, then in the opposite hemisphere, under the same degree of latitude, you will find the Antæci.—**RULE II.** Bring the given place to the brass meridian, and set the hour-circle to 12; turn the globe till the index points to the other 12; then under the latitude of the given place, in the same hemisphere, you will find the Periæci; and in the opposite hemisphere under the same latitude you will find the Antipodes.

Ex.—Find the Antæci, Periæci, and Antipodes to the inhabitants of Madrid. *Ans.* Antæci, Gough's Isle, in the Atlantic Ocean; Periæci, a point in the North Pacific and Antipodes, Cape Turnagain, in New Zealand.

Find the Antæci, Periæci, and Antipodes to the people of Paris, Constantinople, Rome, Buenos Ayres, London, and Pekin.

* If the time given is before noon, turn the globe westward to 12, otherwise turn it eastward.

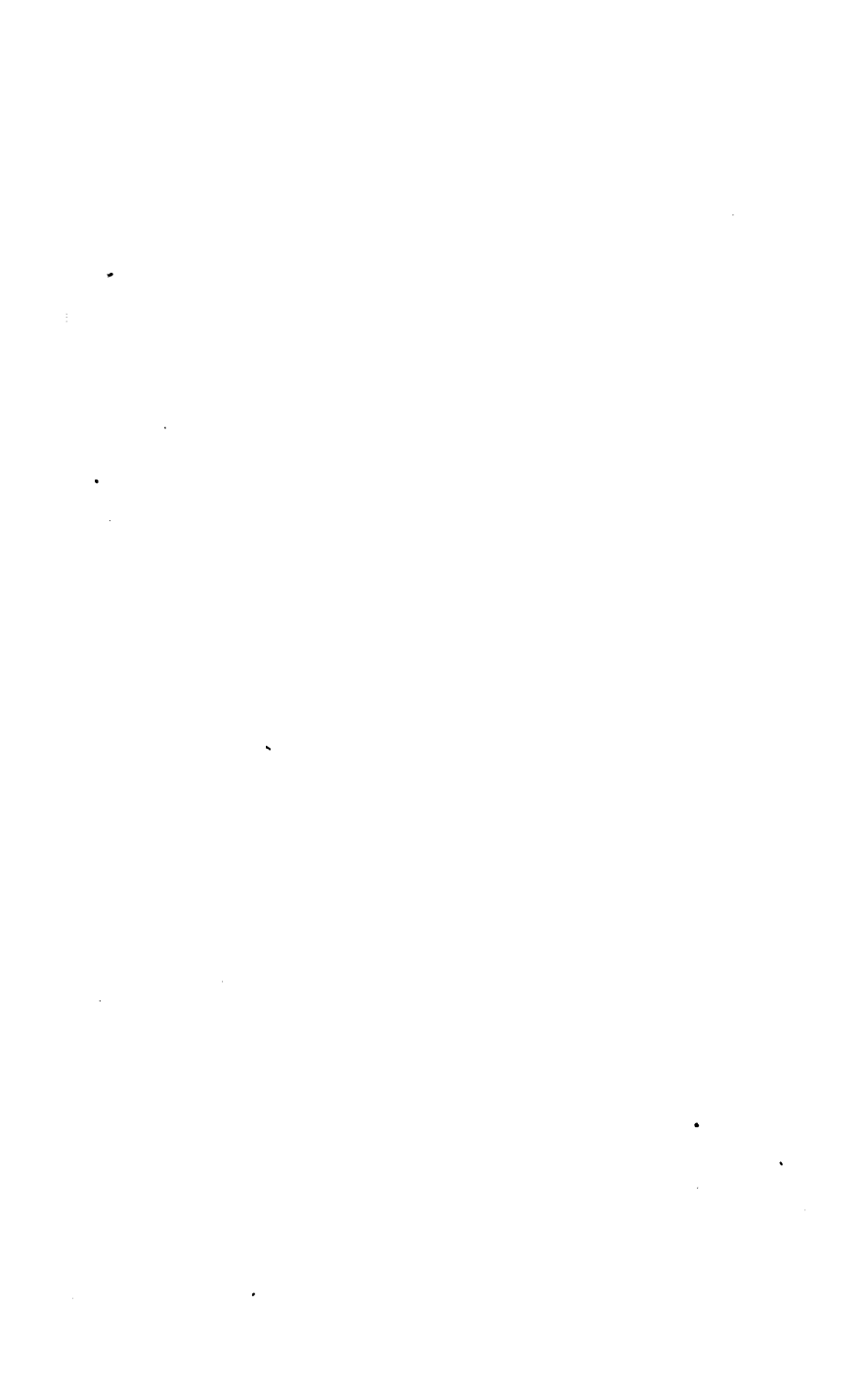
† Antæci, are those who live in the same degree of longitude, and in the same degree of latitude, but on opposite sides of the equator.

Periæci, are those who live in the same latitude, but differ 180° in longitude.

Antipodes, are those who live diametrically opposite to each other, and consequently walk feet to feet.

THE END.

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